The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DISCONTINUANCES.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages or the publisher may continue to send it, until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take News-papers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

If Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

If Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

If Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX.—NO. 20. WEEKLY EDITION. MARCH 23, 1872.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

If TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (one week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

If Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

If Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

If TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

If Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

If Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

If Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

HARRISBURG.

THE AUDITOR GENERALSHIP.

Letter from Mr. Brigham Declining the Appointment.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 14, 1872.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. White, authorizing adjourned terms of Courts of Oyer and Terminer of the Tenth judicial district; passed; also, authorizing the election of two assistant law judges of the Tenth judicial district.

Revision of the Revenue Laws.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, offered a joint resolution for a commission to revise the revenue laws of the Commonwealth. This bill creates Thomas J. Bigham, Wm. H. Kemble and Cyrus L. Pershing commissioners to reduce the tax on individuals and equalize the tax on corporations, to report to the next Legislature.

The Constitutional Convention Bill

was then considered. Mr. Billingfelt moved an amendment making the number of members of the Convention consist of one hundred and fifty-two, of whom twenty shall be delegates at large, each voter to vote for ten, and one hundred and thirty-two shall be apportioned to and elected in the Senatorial districts, four to each Senator, each voter to vote for one-half. Adopted.

Mr. Buckalew moved to add six additional delegates in Philadelphia, to be elected at large in that city, each voter to vote for three, thus making the Philadelphia representation twenty-two. Adopted.

Mr. Buckalew moved to fix the second Tuesday of November next, instead of the third Tuesday of November, 1873, as the time of election of the Convention. Adopted.

Mr. Wallace moved to add a proviso that nothing contained in this bill shall authorize the Convention to change the language or alter in any manner the provisions of the ninth article of the present Constitution, commonly known as the Declaration of Rights, but the same shall be excepted from the powers given the Convention, and shall be and remain inveterate forever. Adopted.

Mr. Wallace also moved to add a proviso that this Convention shall not create, establish or submit any proposition for the establishment of a court or courts with exclusive equity jurisdiction. Adopted.

Mr. Buckalew moved the reduction of the salaries of delegates from $1,000 to $750, mileage from fifteen to ten cents, and allowance of postage and stationery from $100 to $50. Adopted. The bill as amended was then passed finally, and goes to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendments.

The Libel Bill Defeated.

The Libel bill was then called up. Mr. White's amendment, offered yesterday, was adopted, and finally the whole bill was voted down.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Brooke, Davis, Philadelphia; Delamater, Fitch, Graham, Petriken, Strang, Wallace, White and Rutan —11.

NAYS—Messrs. Albright, Billingfelt, Brodhead, Buckalew, Collins, Crawford, Davis, Berks, Dechert, Dill, Humphreys, McHenry Mumma, Nagle, Purman, Randall, Warfel and Weakley—18.

Reported Favorably.

The bill incorporating the Falls City and West Virginia Railroad was reported favorably.

The Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Graham, from the Finance Committee, reported the House general appropriation bill, with amendments striking out most of the private charities, taking $50,000 from the Darlington fund, and adding $100,000 to the Pennsylvania Medical Hospital.

Another New Railroad.

The bill incorporating the Washington, Waynesburg and West Virginia Railroad Company was reported favorably.

Mr. Humphreys introduced a bill for the better measurement of timber in Allegheny county.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill collecting the proceeds of the sale of land-scrip and authorizing the State to issue $500,000 in bonds and hold the same in trust for the Agricultural College was passed.

Bureau of Statistics.

The bill establishing a Bureau of Statistics came up, authorizing the Governor to appoint on or before the first Monday in May, and biennially thereafter, a suitable person to act as Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, office at Harrisburg; he shall collect statistics relating to labor, minerals, manufactures, agriculture and commerce of the State, reporting annually to the Legislature. The bill was amended by making the Governor appointment subject to confirmation by the Senate, and authorizing the appointment of one clerk, at $1,200. It was debated all afternoon, and passed finally.

Bill Signed.

Governor Geary has signed the bill prohibiting the sale or giving away of liquor on election day.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Edwards, supplement for the Central Passenger Railway Company of Pittsburgh. This bill authorizes the company to raise $25,000 on bonds secured by mortgage on their railway and all its stock and franchises, to bear eight per cent. interest, convertible into new bonds as the company may elect; all drivers of vehicles must pass to the right of the railway at the whistle of the conductor, under penalty of five dollars for each offense, to be paid to the city. Also, incorporating the Steubenville Varnish and Paint Company of Allegheny county; also, authorizing Pittsburgh to guarantee the payment of taxes on certain bonds, providing that the action of Councils of February 26th, 1872, agreeing to pay all taxes legally assessed upon the bonds under ordinance passed November 27th, 1871, be ratified and made binding; also, regulating party walls in Pittsburgh. By this bill persons erecting party walls may apply to the City Engineer, who shall thereupon appoint a City Building Inspector must examine old party walls on notification; the Engineer and Inspector shall each receive five dollars for every case decupied, &c.; also, authorizing the vacation of Highland avenue in the Nineteenth ward for reservoirs, at the will of Councils.

Mr. Taylor, relative to mechanics' liens in Allegheny county. This bill extends the act of 1836 and supplements to all buildings, machinery, fixtures and improvement put up by tenants of leased estates on lands of others, and to all laborers, mechanics, machinists and material men doing work or furnishing materials therefor. This bill gives a lien to labor and material furnished heretofore. Also, supplement for the Eclipse Lubricating Oil Company of Allegheny, repealing the fourth section of the charter; also, authorizing the vacation of Locust street, Pittsburgh, between Van Braam and Marion streets, making the northern line of said street uniform; also, authorizing the Councils of Pittsburgh to set aside proceedings for the opening of Water street.

Mr. White authorizing the Connecticut Life Insurance Company to loan money on the same terms as savings banks and insurance companies of Pittsburgh or Allegheny; also, explanatory of the fifth section of the supplement to the act relating to the fees, salaries and duties of certain county officers in Allegheny county, approved March 6th, 1872. This bill construes the words "gross receipts" in said section to mean gross receipts received for fees and emoluments by the officers named; also, validating the action of the Council of Sewickley borough in vacating a portion of Davison street.

The Congressional Apportionment Bill

Was passed finally without any amendment of the Allegheny Districts.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 15, 1872

SENATE.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the Constitutional Convention bill, with the information that the House refused to concur in the Senate amendments.

Mr. Strang moved to postpone till Tuesday, giving notice that he had another proposition to offer. Agreed to.

Voting on Stock of Incorporated Companies.

Mr. Nagle introduced a bill giving every share of stock in incorporated companies one vote, any increase of shares to be divided *pro rata* among the stockholders. Passed.

An Inquiry as to Foreign Railway Corporations.

Mr. Wallace introduced a resolution reciting the allegations that certain foreign railway companies have purchased, leased or are operating lines in the Commonwealth without authority of law, and without the payment of taxes due and payable by our laws, and authorizing the Auditor General and State Treasurer to examine the facts, to take steps to protect the interests of Pennsylvania, and report to this Legislature. Adopted.

The Governor's nomination for Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital was unanimously confirmed.

Protection of Sheep.

Mr. Graham introduced a bill for the protection of sheep and taxing dogs in Harrison township, Allegheny county. Passed.

The bill making railroad companies liable for payment to the purchaser of the unused portion of a ticket purchased with the *bona fide* intention of traveling the whole distance upon the same, was passed.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

Dispatch From Mr. W. H. Kemble

The Chairman of the Evans Committee has received the following dispatch:

PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1872.

To Hon. James L. Graham, Chairman of Evans Committee:

In the New York *Sun* this morning appears a letter dated Harrisburg, March 11th, signed "Justice." In this letter the entire amount of money received by Evans is accounted for by charging it to a few individuals by name, among them myself. It seems to me that the writer of this letter should be brought before your Committee at once. He has made grave charges, and professes to give just the information your Committee was appointed to obtain. As one of those named, I feel an especial interest in knowing who he is, and having him placed on the witness stand. Having already been before your Committee and stated under oath that I knew nothing of the disposition of this money, it is quite unnecessary for me to repeat that so far as these charges refer to myself, they are without a vestige of foundation or truth. [Signed]

W. H. KEMBLE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, March 18, 1872.

Mr. C. D. Brigham Declines the Auditor Generalship.

The Senate met this evening. The Speaker presented the following communication:

PITTSBURGH, March 15, 1872.

To Hon. John W. Geary, Governor:

DEAR SIR: When you did me the honor to appoint me Auditor General for the term of three years, in the place of David Stanton, deceased, I was on the point of leaving home to be absent a number of weeks. Although the voluntary offer by you of this very responsible office was fully appreciated by me, had I acted on my own judgment, I should have promptly declined the appointment; but friends whose opinions I value induced me to give the subject further consideration. You can testify that I did not seek the office, and with perfect sincerity I assure you that I do not desire it. My instinct and interest both counsel me to decline it, and I have so decided. At the head of an independent Republican journal, my position quite satisfies my ambition, and affords employment for all of my time, and I feel that I ought to accept no position or trust which might under any circumstances interfere with the free discharge of my duties as a journalist. Renewing the expression of my grateful appreciation of your kindness and confidence, I subscribe myself, sincerely and respectfully yours, C. D. BRIGHAM.

Speaker Rutan brought this letter from Mr. Brigham to the Governor to-day, with a copy for the Senate. Mr. Brigham then left Philadelphia for the South.

The Auditor Generalship.

Mr. Strang moved the discharge of the Judiciary Committee from consideration of the House bill providing in case of the death of the Auditor or Surveyor General between his election and the beginning of his term, the Governor shall appoint till the first Tuesday in December following the election of the new officer, to occur at the next October election.

He made this motion to enable the Senate to consider the bill. This bill continued Mr. Hartranft in office till the next election. The motion to discharge was agreed to, yeas—Allen, Brooks, Crawford, Davis, of Philadelphia, Dechert, Delamater, Dill, Graham, Humphreys, Nagle, Randall, Strang, Rutan, 13; nays—Billingfelt, Collins, McSherry, Purman, Warfel, Weakly, 6.

Mr. Billingfelt moved a postponement of the bill till Thursday. Lost, yeas 7, nays 15.

Mr. Billingfelt moved to strike out the provision continuing Hartranft as Auditor General. Mr. Billingfelt's amendment was lost, yeas—Messrs. Billingfelt, Petriken, Purman, Warfel, Weakley—5; nays—Messrs. Allen, Brooks, Davis, Philadelphia, Dechert, Delamater, Dill, Fitch, Graham, Humphreys, McSherry, Mumma, Nagle, Randall, Strang, Rutan—16. Those not voting were absent.

Mr. Billingfelt then moved to substitute G. Dawson Coleman for Hartranft in the bill. Lost. The bill then passed finally and goes to the Governor for approval. Yeas nineteen, nays two, namely, Billingfelt and Warfel. Adjourned.

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION.

Remarkable Effects—Three Little Girls Killed Half a Mile from the Scene of the Occurrence—Two Other Persons Killed.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—At half past two o'clock this afternoon the fire bells rang from Liberty street and Central avenue. The signal "no fire" soon followed. It was not long till the city was shocked by the intelligence of one of the most terrific boiler explosions ever experienced here, perhaps in some respects the most remarkable as well as most singular in the history of casualties. A battery of two steam boilers in the sash, door and candle factory of Messrs. Woods & Conahan, occupying a long front at 668 Central avenue, had exploded, with unheard of violence. In the factory were about eighty persons. Two of these were horribly mangled and instantly killed, two slightly wounded, and all the others escaped. In Buckingham street, about half a mile distant, by map measurement, in a bee line, three little girls in the front yard were jumping rope at the slightest, saw it going over their heads, and a board sailing in the air. The front yard in which it alighted is not more than eight feet deep and is inclosed by an iron railing fence. The boiler alighted in the very middle of this fence, injuring the railing b slightly, and tearing up a stone step. Two doors further down the street there was a heavy fall of bricks of the boiler, with head of the same. This portion was much torn.

LATER.—The casualties at the factory where the explosion occurred are more numerous than Osthaffer, who had been acting in that capacity at the works more than thirteen years. He was standing about twenty feet from the boiler that exploded, putting coal in the furnace of another battery. He was mangled horribly. James Ulrich, a German about fifty years of age, who attended the engine, was also at the engine room on a temporary errand, was torn to pieces. George Herringer, employed in the same factory, was not dangerously bruised. Lizzie Hoffman, also an employee, was struck in the arm and slightly wounded by a piece of boiler. Michael Schacht, another employee in the factory, was struck by a fragment of the boiler and injured slightly. George Harvey was covered up by debris and slightly bruised. These are all that were known to be injured. The children killed on Baymiller street were Alice Thornton, six years old, in front of her residence, just waiting to go on some grown up errand with her mother; Cora Cole, also six years old, was turning a rope with Emma Forbes, also six, for Emma Thornton, who had just learned to jump rope. Emma Forbes was mortally wounded. All these children live half a mile distant from the place of the explosion. The force of that distant report of it could scarcely if at all be heard. There were two boilers in the battery that exploded, each thirty feet long and twenty-four inches in diameter, without fines. They are eight years old, 7-16 inch iron originally. It was apparently strong; it was tested last fall with three hundred and fifty pounds water pressure and stood it well. Three hundred pounds pressure had been used on it in the works, but of late it had been subjected two hundred and fifty pounds. The boilers were used to supply steam for tanking out lard for making candles. A portion of one of these boilers, about ten feet long, was blown perpendicularly in the air and fell back about the spot it started from, burying itself several feet in the ground. It was probably the remainder of this boiler which went to Baymiller street. The other boiler was hurled through a wall of brick a foot in thickness and several feet of earth, into Providence street, where it lodged. This boiler would have measured about twenty feet, as the other did westwardly, but for this obstruction. The adjacent property, walls of the building, and every thing near, were scorched all injured. A lard tank near the boilers, and a few wooden tank adjacent, were overturned, while other frail vessels were undisturbed. The report sent the people, and fire did not communicate to combustible materials adjacent, of which there was a large quantity. When the boiler fell on little Alice Thornton it was hot; when cold it took hands upon it, but had to get poles to lift it off her.

The cause of the explosion is not given. Few persons in the business at that occasion. Investigation will probably follow.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Sumner Denies It All.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—The *Times and Chronicle* special from Washington to-day says: Mr. Sumner this morning authorized your correspondent to say that the reported conversation with Senator Wilson, wherein he (Sumner) is quoted as telling his colleague that their political paths must soon openly diverge, is a wretched humbug and an invention of some enemy, who seems determined to misrepresent his position. No such conversation took place, and Mr. Sumner has not said that he intended soon to assail the President and the administration in the Senate chamber with all the power at his command.

Opening of the Campaign in Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, CT., March 18.—Senator Wilson delivered the opening speech of the campaign here to-night to an immense audience. His speech was an able argument, and every allusion to Grant was received with deafening applause.

Wife Killed by Her Maniac Husband.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—An insane German named Schacht, living in Frenchtown, on the lower part of the city, attacked his wife to-day with a heavy iron poker, and broke her skull, one piece about four inches wide being knocked completely out of the poor woman's head, and her brains and blood scattered over the room in a horrible manner. The woman, although insensible, still lived this evening, but her death is certain. Schacht had been a hard drinker, and some four years ago had a sunstroke, since when he has been severely demuged. The assault to-day was unprovoked and entirely unexpected. The maniac was arrested, and is now confined in a cell.

Fire in Washington, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., March 17, 1872.

Between twelve and one o'clock this morning, fire was discovered in a building on Main street, belonging to Jos. C. Ruple. There was a quantity of whisky stored in the building, and it was also used as a cigar manufactory. The house was completely destroyed, together with the contents. The roof of the adjoining house, which was occupied by Shannon Margerum, was burned off, and the house much injured by water.

WASHINGTON.

Personalities in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1872.

THE TROUBLE BETWEEN TRUMBULL AND CHANDLER.

It has been ascertained that Senator Chandler has appointees in the departments here who are engaged in writing all sorts of slanders upon some of his colleagues who do not exactly agree with his method of either conducting a party or carrying on legislation. One of these, named George C. Maynard, and credited to Detroit, now holds the position of Superintendent of the electric department of the Washington Monument, at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum. One of his principal duties appears to be to furnish the country press of Michigan with letters from this point, not only parading Chandler's virtues and services, but making wholesale statements upon the character and public acts of independent Republicans. Under date of February 22d a letter of this correspondent appeared in the *Republican Banner*, published at Hastings, Michigan, charging Senator Trumbull with having been retained by Andy Johnson in the McArdle case, and that his vote on impeachment was influenced by the large fee he had received for his services in this case. In the comment made by this correspondent upon Trumbull for his alleged bribery, there was a remarkable resemblance to the views which Chandler took frequent occasion to express in this city whenever the Illinois Senator's name was mentioned. In a fine flow of animal spirits one night, in the presence of half a dozen responsible witnesses, when the character of the French arms debate was being discussed, Chandler blusteringly remarked that Trumbull would not dare to express his opinion in that debate, as he had the document which would ruin him before the country. How much effect this had upon Trumbull can be judged from his nearly dumb speech during that wearisome debate; until the administration organ here published the story and consulted upon it editorially, Trumbull took no notice of it, but several things having come to his knowledge within the last few days as to who was the real author of the slander, Trumbull determined to reply to it, and to show to the Senate who among its members was engaged in this despicable business. When he gave notice to-day of his intention to make a personal explanation, there was very unusual interest on the part of the Senators, who continued to pay him the closest attention until he had finished. Trumbull first sent up to the desk the Michigan paper containing the letter from Maynard, and after it was read asked Chandler if he did not furnish the information on which this letter was based. To this Chandler replied evasively. Trumbull then proceeded to show who this writer was, where he came from, where he came from, what papers he wrote to, and, most important of all, that he was in the employ of the government, and was employed in a systematic attempt to slander a portion of that government. He then sent up to be read a letter from Gen. Grant, then Secretary of War, *ad interim*, asking him to act as counsel for the government in this most important case. This letter so completely disposed of the charge against Trumbull as to produce almost a dramatic effect. The letter is as follows:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 8, 1868.

"SIR: The case now before the U. S. McArdle, appealed from the Circuit Court of the Southern district of Mississippi to the Supreme Court of the United States, it is believed, may soon be called up. The President of the United States having expressed his intention not to appear in the case, this department desires to engage your professional services for that object. The fee to be allowed will be $5,000 and a transcript of the record, together with a copy of the Attorney General's letter of the 31st ult. on the subject to this department, is herewith inclosed.

"Very respectfully, your ob'd't servant,
U. S. GRANT,
"Secretary of War, *ad interim*."

Mr. Trumbull commented at length upon the meanness of the business in which Senators were engaged who lent themselves to such practices, and then gave way to Chandler for a defence of his conduct.

Chandler followed in a most violent and abusive harangue, which was more than usually undignified and unparliamentary, and which made up in noise what it lacked in argument. He failed to clear himself from connection with the slander against Trumbull, and went off in a rage from which he has no more foundation than the original.

THE OIL INTEREST.

Report of the New York Committee Who Visited the Oil Regions—Meeting in Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The Committee of the New York Petroleum Association has returned from the oil regions. They report the producers in earnest in opposing the attempted monopoly of the Southern Improvement Committee, and each district Committee, of which there are sixteen, refuses to furnish aid to the cofeem, even a contract having been broken in one case by a producer. The producers can, it is claimed, build a pipe line to tide water, but need more assistance from capitalists, and offer as security the oil in tanks which is secured by insurance and guaranteed against fire. The object of the Southern Improvement Company is said to be to sustain Cleveland refineries and control the market by raising freight charges on all producers not selling to the monopoly. They only begin to feel the opposition, as oil has been coming here for several days which they feared to interfere with, owing to the strong feeling in the oil regions. It is quite possible the company will be ordered to close up its tanks and leave the oil regions altogether. During the present contest work is dull and thousands of workmen idle

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—A large meeting of oil producers, brokers and capitalists was held this afternoon, to adopt such measures as could be considered necessary to counteract successfully the Southern Improvement Company.

BUFFALO, March 18.—The City Councils today unanimously adopted resolutions to apply to the Legislature for permission to bond the City in aid of the Buffalo and Titusville railroad.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The House committee on commerce, to whom was referred the complaints against the Southern Improvement company, will hear a committee of Oil producers on this subject, who are expected from Oil District in Western Pennsylvania. It is hoped that the South Improvement Company have made a combination with the New York Central, New York and Erie and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies for a term of five years, the object of which is to control all transportation of oil at advanced rates. The rates under this arrangement have already been advanced one dollar and fifty cents per barrel, which will amount to an increase of cost for transportation alone of over eight million dollars per annum, two-thirds of which is to go to the Improvement Company in the shape of drawbacks, and for which they render no equivalent. The people of the oil region are intensely excited, and they are holding meetings and organizing for self-protection. They claim that this is a political organization which they claim will enroll over thirty thousand voters, and be strong enough to change the political complexion of the State if necessary to protect them from the monopolists.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Steps to Force the Recognition of Omaha as the Terminus of the Union Pacific.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, March 18.—Omaha has called a State Convention of Nebraska men to take steps to force the railroads terminating in Council Bluffs to recognize Omaha as the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific and the place where transfers are to be made, and the papers suggest an inter-State war if it comes to that. The excitement runs high on both sides. The Omaha and Northwestern Road proposes to ship goods to and from the east *via* Sioux City, a route sixteen to twenty miles longer than by the direct lines now connecting Bluffs. Transfer boats are busy transferring goods from Iowa roads to the Union Pacific with regularity, promptness and dispatch. No delays are anticipated, although the completed bridge stands idle as yet.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—The *Democrat* has a special from Omaha which says: A call for a State Convention to assemble at Lincoln on the 27th inst., signed by representative men in every county in Nebraska, is published here. The object of the convention is to take action regarding the extraordinary legislation of Iowa by which the railroads crossing Iowa are forbid, under unconstitutional and outrageous penalties, from crossing the Missouri river or delivering freight or passengers except in Iowa to Nebraska roads, thus attempting to force Nebraska roads into Iowa, where they have no chartered rights or privileges, while under the laws of Congress, passed when Nebraska was a Territory, every Iowa road has the privilege of making connection with the Union Pacific in Nebraska.

The Gold Discoveries in Dakota.

SIOUX CITY, March 16.—A private letter received in this city to-night from Fort Randall, Dakota, says that a few days ago a party of five Indians, arrived there direct from the Blackhills, had in their possession double nuggets of gold and considerable quartz. An officer of the fort tried to buy the gold for the purpose of sending it to friends as specimens, but the Indians refused to part with it. The writer says there is considerable excitement there among citizens and soldiers over the recent discoveries in the Blackhills, and a party there wish to join the expedition which is being fitted out at this place.

Sheriff Rodegan, of Memphis, went to President's Island on Saturday, to arrest a negro named White, and was accompanied by a crowd of armed negroes. White barricaded himself in his cabin and fought desperately, killing two and wounding four colored men before surrendering. The negroes demanded possession of him, but the officers refused, and lodged him in jail in Memphis.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Fish's Answer to Gladstone.

LONDON, March 15.—Copies of the reply of Secretary Fish to Earl Granville's note were communicated to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs yesterday, and to Minister Gladstone last evening. The reply of the American Government, though friendly, is firm and unyielding, and calls upon England to submit to the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration the question as to whether the claims for consequential damages shall be admitted and discussed by that Board.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil sailed from Lisbon for Rio Janeiro on Wednesday.

Trial of Marshal Bazaine—The French War Budget.

PARIS, March 15.—The trial of Marshal Bazaine for the capitulation of Metz is expected. He can only be tried by his peers, and there is some difficulty in assembling a court-martial which is competent, as nearly all the Marshals of France, of whom the court must be composed, were themselves concerned in same capitulation or surrender during the late war.

The Assembly to-day discussed the budget. Thiers made a speech defending the estimates of the War Department. He insisted that they could not be reduced. It was necessary to replace material of war, fortify the frontier, repair fortifications and create a real army. It is rumored that General Cissey, Minister of War, will ask for a credit of 200,000,000 francs for building new forts around Paris and for fortifications on the frontier, particularly at Longwy and Belfort. The Prussians are actively extending the fortifications of Metz and Strasbourg.

Anxiety Concerning Mr. Fish's Reply to Granville's Note.

LONDON, March 15.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Disraeli alluded to the public anxiety to know the nature of the American reply to Mr. Granville's note, and again asked the government if it could be laid before the House. Mr. Gladstone replied that a Cabinet meeting was to be held to-morrow, at which the answer of Secretay Fish would be considered. After that moment he would report on the subject, but it was impossible to do so now. Mr. Horseman gave notice that in case of further negotiations with the Government of the United States, he should ask her Majesty's Government that nothing be accepted as final until sanctioned by Parliament.

The Assassin of Earl Mayo Executed.

CALCUTTA, March 18, *via* LONDON.—The assassin of Earl Mayo has been executed. He made a confession declaring that the death of the Viceroy was not the result of a conspiracy, as he alone designed and carried out the murder. He said that he intended to kill General Stewart, who accompanied Earl Mayo on his tour of inspection to Port Blain, and was only prevented from fully executing his purpose by the promptness of his arrest after attacking the Viceroy.

Bold Denunciation of England by an Irish Speaker.

DUBLIN, March 18.—The celebration of St. Patrick's Day at Cork yesterday was one of unusual proportions. A mass meeting was held at City Park, at which it is estimated nearly 150,000 persons were present. Mr. Isaac Butt presided, and in the chair made a powerful speech. He said the most despotic government in Europe would not have allowed such an occasion as the Royal Thanksgiving to England to signalize it by an unusual display of political prisoners. The Queen of England should remember that her dynasty owed its existence to the gallantry and loyalty of an Irishman—the Duke of Marlborough. Providence seemed to have interposed to remind her of that, for in the same carriage with the Queen when O'Connor protested against the insult was the lady of honor who was a descendant of the Churchills. England had never granted anything from motives of justice. Concessions had always been wrung from her through fear. The speakers bold denunciations were received with frequent and protracted cheering. The various organizations marched to the meeting in the park with flags and bands of music. Although there was much excitement no disorder occurred, and the police force, which had been largely increased for the day, found no occasion to interfere.

Congress of Catholics.

BONN, March 18.—The old Catholic party, to the number of one hundred, held a meeting here last week, and resolved to call a general Congress to meet at Cologne next September to take action regarding the late war.

Trial of Marshal Bazaine—The French War Budget.

PARIS, March 15.—The trial of Marshal Bazaine for the capitulation of Metz is expected. He can only be tried by his peers, and there is some difficulty in assembling a court-martial which is competent, as nearly all the Marshals of France, of whom the court must be composed, were themselves concerned in same capitulation or surrender during the late war.

The Assembly to-day discussed the budget. Thiers made a speech defending the estimates of the War Department. He insisted that they could not be reduced. It was necessary to replace material of war, fortify the frontier, repair fortifications and create a real army. It is rumored that General Cissey, Minister of War, will ask for a credit of 200,000,000 francs for building new forts around Paris and for fortifications on the frontier, particularly at Longwy and Belfort. The Prussians are actively extending the fortifications of Metz and Strasbourg.

Anxiety Concerning Mr. Fish's Reply to Granville's Note.

LONDON, March 15.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Disraeli alluded to the public anxiety to know the nature of the American reply to Mr. Granville's note, and again asked the government if it could be laid before the House. Mr. Gladstone replied that a Cabinet meeting was to be held to-morrow, at which the answer of Secretay Fish would be considered. After that moment he would report on the subject, but it was impossible to do so now. Mr. Horseman gave notice that in case of further negotiations with the Government of the United States, he should ask her Majesty's Government that nothing be accepted as final until sanctioned by Parliament.

The Assassin of Earl Mayo Executed.

CALCUTTA, March 18, *via* LONDON.—The assassin of Earl Mayo has been executed. He made a confession declaring that the death of the Viceroy was not the result of a conspiracy, as he alone designed and carried out the murder. He said that he intended to kill General Stewart, who accompanied Earl Mayo on his tour of inspection to Port Blain, and was only prevented from fully executing his purpose by the promptness of his arrest after attacking the Viceroy.

Bold Denunciation of England by an Irish Speaker.

DUBLIN, March 18.—The celebration of St. Patrick's Day at Cork yesterday was one of unusual proportions. A mass meeting was held at City Park, at which it is estimated nearly 150,000 persons were present. Mr. Isaac Butt presided, and in the chair made a powerful speech. He said the most despotic government in Europe would not have allowed such an occasion as the Royal Thanksgiving to England to signalize it by an unusual display of political prisoners. The Queen of England should remember that her dynasty owed its existence to the gallantry and loyalty of an Irishman—the Duke of Marlborough. Providence seemed to have interposed to remind her of that, for in the same carriage with the Queen whom O'Connor protested against the insult was the lady of honor who was a descendant of the Churchills. England had never granted anything from motives of justice. Concessions had always been wrung from her through fear. The speakers bold denunciations were received with frequent and protracted cheering. The various organizations marched to the meeting in the park with flags and bands of music. Although there was much excitement no disorder occurred, and the police force, which had been largely increased for the day, found no occasion to interfere.

Congress of Catholics.

BONN, March 18.—The old Catholic party, to the number of one hundred, held a meeting here last week, and resolved to call a general Congress to meet at Cologne next September to take action regarding the late war.

The American Claims—Granville's Note in Parliament.

LONDON, March 18.—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Gladstone, answering Disraeli's inquiry, stated that the reply of the American Government to Lord Granville's note containing the Alabama claims was received by Her Majesty's Government on the 14th instant. He was gratified to be able to state that it was couched in courteous and friendly terms. Cheers. Our relations have continued, are not adopted, hence, in the opinion of the government an answer is required, which the government in the meantime, appears to invite. This answer will be delivered to the American Minister in London before Thursday of next week. It would be inconvenient for the Queen to lay before Parliament at present, particularly as the Congress of the United States has therefore not been officially informed of the tenor of our communication, while it shows we are anxious to carry the treaty into execution, will, I trust, not fail in that sense of the state and interest of the case which the House of this country demands. The statement of the Premier was received at the close with loud cheers.

Granville, in the House of Lords, made a reply in substance the same to an inquiry of the Earl of Malmesbury concerning the correspondence. He said it was the desire of the government to lay it before the House as soon as possible. He assured their Lordships that he was aware of the public anxiety on the subject, and the grave responsibility attaching to the Government in dealing with it.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, March 15.—Earl Granville announced in the House of Lords to-night that he had received official notice from the French cabinet of the abrogation of the commercial treaty.

The Fenians are making preparations for grand demonstrations throughout Ireland in favor of amnesty on St. Patrick's day.

PARIS, March 15.—The commission of parliament to investigate the Credit Foncier and Girard, murderers of hostages under the Commune.

A grand dinner was given at Italian legation yesterday. Minister Washburne and the principal representatives of European powers were present.

The taking of the census of France will begin on the first of May.

ROME, March 15.—It is thought that Derreux Minister of Public Works, Corrinth, Minister of Instruction, and Costogroti, Minister of Commerce, will soon resign. The funeral of Mazzini took place yesterday and was attended by large crowds.

BERLIN, March 15.—The upper house of the Prussian Diet has passed the annual budget. It shows a surplus of 14,500,000 thalers and makes 44,000,000 applicable to the reduction of the public debt.

VIENNA, March 15.—An Imperial decree has been issued dissolving the diet of Bohemia and ordering elections immediately for the new diet, which is convoked for the 24th of April.

The Study of Homeopathy.

PLYMOUTH, March 18.—The steamship Silesia, from New York, arrived.

LONDON, March 15.—The steamer Palmyra has arrived out.

Several Stables Destroyed in Mansfield, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., March 18, 1871.

A fire broke out about eight o'clock this evening in the livery stable of McCoy and Underwood, destroying that building and some six or eight stables in its vicinity. A very high wind was prevailing at the time, which carried a perfect deluge of sparks over the eastern part of the city, setting fire to a number of buildings, all of which were extinguished before doing any serious damage. The loss will probably reach ten thousand dollars.

Dwelling House Burned at Lucas, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LUCAS, O., March 18, 1872.

Last evening about eight o'clock, the large frame dwelling of Dr. N. Baker, one of the finest residences in town, was destroyed by fire. Owing to the scarcity of water nothing could be done towards saving the house. The greater part of the furniture and the Doctor's valuable books and papers were saved. The fire is supposed to have originated in one of the flues. Loss about $4,000. The building was insured for $2,000, and the furniture for $500 in the Richland Mutual of Mansfield.

Important Arrests at Steubenville

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., March 18, 1872.

This evening Detective Love, of this city, arrested two men named Jas. Anderson and George Lake, *alias* George or Charles Williams, who have been robbing cars on the Panhandle road for the past six months. A large amount of stolen goods was also recovered.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated in fine style, several societies from Wheeling and Bellair participating. The procession numbered about 1,500, with several bands of music.

"The report for 1871 of the Bureau of Education shows 8,600,074 persons over ten years of age who cannot write. There are 5.7 persons in every 100 in the Northern States, and 30 out of 100 in the Southern. This cloud of ignorance is a sad feature in our republican institutions. Nearly half of these are voters, and will become voters—two and a half millions of voters who cannot read! Just think of it.—*New York Express.*

And when the Educational Bill, which was expressly designed to remedy this deplorable condition of affairs, by encouraging the various States of the Union to establish free schools and otherwise to promote the progress of education and intelligence, was recently brought up for discussion, the great majority of the Democratic members of Congress opposed it from beginning to end. Just think of it!

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Speech of Senator Sherman

In the United States Senate, March 15, 1872.

The unfinished business, the tariff bill, was then taken up, and Mr. SHERMAN addressed the Senate as follows:

In opening the debate on this bill, it will perhaps be most agreeable to the Senate that I state the facts as to our financial condition that enable us, for the sixth time since the close of the war, largely to reduce the taxes imposed on the people of the United States: and I will also state the general principles upon which the reductions of taxes proposed are based. The details as to specific taxes would extend my remarks far beyond my purpose, and will be more properly stated from time to time as the debate progresses. The taxes already repealed yielded $225,000,000. Our revenues still largely exceed our expenditures. We are justified by several causes in continuing to repeal taxes. The taxes that remain yield largely more than the same taxes in former years, and more than was estimated by the most sanguine of our people. The abolition of the country was largely increased, and almost every department has been actively and busily employed. The assessment of our property, which is the basis of taxation is chiefly the basis of taxation, has by the prosperity of our industry been largely increased. At the same time the national expenditures are diminishing; our financial condition is improving in every particular; we are slowly but surely, without contraction or expansion, by increasing the uses of paper money, approaching the specie standard. The interest on our debt is daily diminishing by the operation of the sinking fund, and the reduction of the rate of

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1872.

LEGISLATION by the French Assembly against the International Society is as silly as it is mischievous. That organization can only be made dangerous by repression. Persecuted into secrecy it may become a conspiracy; left alone it is as harmless as an ordinary Trade Union. Publicity is the *one thing* that will permanently keep it from developing into a political peril to every community in which it exists.

A GERMAN paper in Kentucky, the Louisville *Volksblatt*, defining the political position of the German Republicans of that State, probably defines the political position of German Republicans everywhere throughout the Union. It says:

"The German Republicans of Kentucky do not belong to the lunatic fringe of Grant; they do not themselves into the dust before no matter whether Grant or Schurz; but they are men who highly regard the German Republican element and him in the Republican party recognize the champion of their own principles. Faithful to this conviction they will support the candidate nominated by the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia, and, if all signs do not fail, will restore the State of Kentucky to freedom and progress."

IT is rumored from Washington—with what degree of accuracy is not known—that the Committee of Ways and Means have determined to report in favor of a considerable reduction in the duty on wool and woolen goods. It is to be hoped the report is without foundation. Under the protective tariff the domestic production of woolen goods has in eight years increased a hundred and fifty per cent., while six-sevenths of the entire consumption of woolen goods in the country are of home manufacture. The burdens of taxation may doubtless with propriety be considerably reduced, but to the beginning be made at the right end—the income tax, for instance.

THE Investigating Committee appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the alleged improper traffic in diplomas by certain so-called "Medical Colleges" of this State, have completed their labors. The general character of the testimony offered before the committee has been of an exceedingly damaging nature to the institutions in question, and it is probable that the report of the committee, which will be prepared and presented to the Legislature as soon as possible, will recommend the revocation of their charters; upon which, it is to be presumed, that body will act before adjournment.

SOME journals appear to be trying to get up an excitement over the fact that an officer of the British Navy has been examining our navy yards and inspecting the approaches to and the defenses of our harbors. There is no occasion for alarm. The danger of war between the two countries is very slight, and while it may be good policy to put our coast forts into better fighting trim without unnecessary delay, the practical results of England's experiments in iron-clad ships of war are by no means of a character to make the dwellers in glass houses throw stones. The most formidable monitor lying a wreck in Plymouth harbor, and another breaking to pieces on an island in the Mediterranean—both of these occurrences having transpired within a week—there is little cause for apprehension or anxiety on this side of the water.

RECENTLY the magistrates of Liverpool, England, resolved to try the experiment of curing habitual intoxication by the infliction of very heavy fines and publication in the local papers of the full names and addresses of the unhappy topers who came within their jurisdiction. Due warning was given, but seemingly without effect. The average of cases increased rather than diminished, and matters were quietly allowed to drift back into their accustomed channel. The fact is, habitual drunkards are incapable of appreciating moral faculties; their moral sense is deadened; they do not realize the present nor care for the future. What matter to them whether the fine be five dollars or fifty; or why fear newspaper mention, when they are their own most scandalous advertisement? If there is really any remedy for this most frightful of evils it has yet to be discovered.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX PECULIAR JOURNALISM.

By its courageous and masterly exposure of the Tammany Ring the New York *Times* rendered such excellent service to American society as greatly to enhance the credit of American journalism. Its achievement was a splendid exemplification of the beneficent influence which a newspaper may sometimes exert by defying the suggestions of self-interest to keep the breeding ewes off it as much as I can. It does well for lambs, however, and for wethers and fattening ewes nothing is equal to it. I find that it does better for grain. Hardly produces heavy fleeces of wool.—*Cor. Toronto Globe.*

SOME of the Democratic papers who have a sneaking kindness for the labor Reformers' son of toil, Judge Davis, are puzzled what to say about his course on the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act. The *World* strives to smooth the matter over by reminding us that he did not write the dissenting opinion in the case of Hepburn against Griswold, but only concurred in the general views of Judge Miller, a statement immaterial to the point. The unknown volume of reports of the opinions of the court in the case subsequently argued, Judge Davis will take occasion to state his own views in his own language, and will relieve himself of much that is unacceptable," in Judge Miller's way of putting the point. Will Judge Davis make a note of the shrewd and friendly hint?

A GREAT source of agricultural profit is overlooked at the present time, although an epoch of intellectual activity and morbid cravings for wealth. It is irrigation. Four thousand five hundred years ago, in the reign of Pharoah Amenemha III., Lake Moerus was dug in Egypt in order to have a supply of water for quenching the the thirst of growing crops when the Nile was low. So that fruitful granary of the ancient world irrigation is still universally practiced, and with the most satisfactory results. In Colorado and Utah, where the people insist irrigation is "the only notion," the probability is their products a few years hence will far exceed those of the richest lands under culture on the Continent. All that is needful is capital. Let the farmers of them that simple article liberally and look for a return of tenfold for the labor as a recompense.

THE United States District Attorney for Virginia has filed a bill in chancery to foreclose a mortgage executed by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the Confederate States to secure one million of dollars which has reverted to the United States. It is alleged that there is now due nearly two millions of dollars for bonds, money, iron and other railroad material advanced to build the Piedmont Railroad under contract made in 1862, between the Richmond and Danville Railroad and the Confederate States. These assets of the Confederate Government, by right of capture, having become the property of the United States, the Government seeks to recover the money guaranteed by said deed of trust.

A REPORT is current in well informed circles that General Sickles has prepared his resignation as United States Minister to Spain, and that he intends to place it in the hands of the President at an early date. The General, in taking this step, is reported to have followed the advice of some of his intimate friends, including officers of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad and the new Board of Directors of the Erie road, besides that of some of the most eminent lawyers and jurists of the country, who desire him to remain in it.

A RECENT letter, dated at Helena City, Montana Territory, contains the following: Helena City is steadily growing in wealth and enterprise. Our new smelting works for reducing silver ore, the machinery for which was ordered late last autumn and stock raised to the amount of $40,000, are now up and running successfully in spite of the difficulties of the season. It has given a great impetus to the mining industry. Development of silver lodes, which are both numerous and rich in this vicinity. Very soon Montana will export more silver than Nevada, if present promise comes near fulfillment.

These various predictions have been made in sundry ways and at sundry times during the past four or five hundred years. The Comte de Chambord is now, we believe, about fifty-two years of age, and has waited something like forty years for the ascendancy of the white flag and the blossoming of the Bourbon lilies. Whether these multiplied defeats which appear to await him will be regarded as a sufficient reward for his fidelity to principle, we can tell better after he has won them.

IN the last number of the *British Quarterly* Lyed Amed Khan Bahador, of the Indian Civil Service, contributes an article in vindication of Mohammedanism. The spirit of toleration, which marks the present era of universal enquiry, is forcibly illustrated, when an influential, semi-religious review thus permits free discussion of a faith and practice heretofore looked upon as almost heathen.

A MAN in San Francisco is said to have invented an apparatus by which railroad switches and signals are placed under the control of the engineers of locomotives. In its general nature the invention consists in moving the switch tongue by wire ropes or chains connecting with shifting bars placed on both sides of the track, outside of the rails, at a considerable distance from the switch each way, and operated by one or more set of levers under the control of the operator on the locomotive or car.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

THE Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Bureau has directed the commencement of suits against several national banks in various sections, for not having made correct returns of their profits, they having deducted local taxes from the total amounts of their dividends. The penalty is five thousand dollars in each case.

Out in Oregon, recently, a land slide occurred which carried a house and about twenty acres of ground a distance of a third of a mile, the house, fencing and land being unchanged and uninjured. Several persons were in the building at the time, but no one was harmed.

A Minnesta paper publishes statistics of the frontier fur trade, which show that deer, buffalo and all fur-bearing animals are rapidly disappearing, a process which will in all likelihood continue as Minnesota and the Western Territories become more densely populated. The period is probably not remote when the hunter will be compelled to look for such game among the unsettled wilds of British America, or the distant slopes of the Rocky Mountains

The largest iron casting ever yet attempted was successfully made a couple of weeks ago at the Elswick Ordnance Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, under the direction of Sir William Armstrong. It was an anvil block, weighing one hundred and twenty-five tons, to be used with a twenty ton, double action forge-hammer, for forging a thirty-five ton Armstrong gun.

San Francisco thinks of introducing street cars in which ordinary illuminating gas furnishes the motive power. At the late Mechanics' Fair held in that city a gas engine was exhibited which worked so satisfactorily that it has been determined to apply it in the propulsion of street cars. It will occupy but four feet square and may be run for twelve hours at an expense of not more than three dollars, and one man may act as engineer, conductor and driver. It is claimed that no noise, smoke, or danger of explosion will attend its use.

Why not in this country also? A Berlin contractor of mason's work was lately condemned to two years imprisonment and the carpenter to one and a half years' imprisonment, by one of the German courts, for criminal neglect in their work, the building falling in consequence.

An ancient volcanic crater was recently discovered in Java, seven thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea, four and a-half miles long by three and a-half miles broad—one of the largest in the world, and very deep, which has a level sandy floor that is driven about by the wind in wavelets like water. The origin of such a body of fine sand is the problem of geologists.

This shows the power of petroleum. The last of Nantucket's remaining whale ships was sold a few weeks since. Twenty or thirty years ago Nantucket had a fleet of some eighty whalers, five-sixths of which were constantly at sea. Now, what was once a most flourishing business, has totally disappeared from its old home.

A petition to Congress to prohibit the calling of any more children by the name of "George Washington" is in circulation out West. Something like this is due to the memory of the great Virginian. The modern George Washington lies and steals outrageously. He is already in jail in various parts of the country. The leaven of that "little hatchet" seems to work on all who bear the name, and in the dearth of cherry trees, their mischief rises to the level of every crime upon the calendar.

The victories of the German armies have been the subject of considerable comment by the students of the Military School at Cassel. The lecturer attributed the success of the German armies to the efforts exerted by the commanders to secure the offensive, and to constantly keep the initiative of military movements in their own hands. In this way the moral force of attack is increased with every successful action, while the consciousness of being on the defensive correspondingly depresses the other army.

Ex-rebel Commodore Buchanan, who commanded the Merrimac, writing to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* for the purpose of exposing a certain imposter who goes about the country claiming to be a cousin of the late Gen. Lee, says: "Such vagabonds do the Confederacy much harm and should be exposed." Most people are under the impression that the Confederacy is in a condition much like unto Macbeth left King Duncan, and that "nothing can harm it further."

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that birds are not animals. This puts an end to the ideas of Johnson, Walker, Webster, Worcester, and all other lexicographers who hold that an animal is "a living being with an organized material body, endowed with the powers of sensation, and voluntary motion."

STATE POLITICS.

The special election for Senator in the Fifth district will be held to-morrow. There is little doubt as to the success of Mr. Waddell, the Democratic candidate. Montgomery county claimed the candidate, but will render cordial support to the nominee. The Norristown *Daily Herald* says: "Mr. Waddell has had legislative experience at Harrrisburg, is a lawyer of excellent standing, has rare talents, is an admirable manager, and is a fine speaker, has theability to make a useful and acceptable representative. Opposed to him the Democrats have placed in the field ex-Senator John G. Smith, of Dorbestown. His qualities as a candidates are well known in the district, and it is the duty of Republicans to prepare for a short, sharp and decisive contest on Friday. By the election of Waddell we are perfectly well will remain in the control of the Republicans; with the success of his opponent, another dead Democratic senator is added."

J. D. James, Esq., has been appointed as the delegate from Warren county to attend the Democratic State Nominating Convention, to be held at Reading on May 30th.

The delegates from Butler county to the Republican State Convention were not instructed to support any particular candidate for Governor.

The Democrats of Lycoming will hold a county convention at Williamsport on Wednesday, April 10th, to choose delegates to the State Convention.

The Democratic county convention met in Waynesburg on the 9th inst., and ratified the action of the county convention held on June 3rd, 1871, by nominating Col. Wells as Representative and Dr. W. D. Rogers as Senatorial delegate to the State Convention. Mr. G. W. Day and Hon. J. B. Donley were appointed alternates. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the National and State administrations, and congratulating the people on the prospect of constitutional reform. The county convention to nominate a county ticket will be held on the 21st of May, in Waynesburg.

A correspondent signing himself "Erie county," writes to the Harrisburg *State Journal* as follows: "Now that it is certain an election for Auditor General to fill a vacancy created by death will be held this year, Governor Geary himself having wisely recommended such a course, it is not too soon to suggest the names of Republicans who are fit and worthy to fill so important a position. If there is any one more eminently qualified for so high a trust, and who undoubtedly has the confidence of the people, it is Esaias Billingfelt, one of the present able and reliable Senators from Lancaster county. His record as a legislator has been distinguished by a course as pure and straightforward as any man that has ever held a seat in either branch of the Legislature since the organization of the Commonwealth; on no public issue has he ever failed to speak boldly and decisively in favor of legislation involving the interests of individuals and the welfare of the State he has pursued an impartial policy, dealing justly with all concerned. We want such men in the Auditor General's office to perpetuate the rule of right which now prevails there, and which will be carried out by the able gentleman just nominated by Gov. Geary to succeed Thomas E. Cochran until a regular successor is elected by the people. Senator Billingfelt's nomination would strengthen the Republican party both in the October and November elections, while his capacity and integrity he would carrying into the office would add to its reputation for putting the right men in the rightplace."

The Scranton *Republican*, in speaking of the Gubernatorial nomination, says the movement in favor of Mr. Wickersham "had its origin in the Union League in Philadelphia, and if it is not fathered by Gov. Geary, A. K. McClure and Colonel Forney, it is known to have their full approbation." The *Republican*, compliments Mr. Wickersham highly, but says "this attempt to precipitate him upon the party as a candidate for the executive chair of the State looks entirely too much like political trickery to accord with his character as Superintendent of Public Schools." The article concludes with the following words: "The Republicans of Luzerne have borne party injustice patiently, but they will cease to do so in future. They demand recognition by the party of the State, and they demand it in the nomination of Winthrop W. Ketchum for Governor."

The West Chester *Jeffersonian* states that Hon. C. R. Buckalew most positively declines to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. It begins to look as if Gen. Cas were to have no opposition in the Reading convention.

THE bill which recently passed the Illinois Legislature, authorizing cities, incorporated towns and townships to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading rooms, is now a law, having been signed by the Governor, and any or every town in the State may now, by levying a small tax, establish a free library. This law, if taken advantage of by the people, will prove of incalculable public benefit. Would not a liberal free library system be likely to prove a valuable adjunct to our own system of popular education?

PERSONAL.

The pianist liszt has just been placed on the pension list, to the very agreeable amount of six thousand florins a year, by the Hungarian Government.

Commander Etholen, of the Russian navy, has arrived in this country. One particular object of his visit is to establish a line of steamers between St. Petersburg and New York, stopping at intermediate ports. The Russian Government have allowed a large subsidy to the company which this gentleman represents. He wishes now to establish a communication between railroad and steamship companies in the United States, and to have two of the steamers built in this country, and carry the American flag, making it really a Russian-American company.

The many friends and admirers of Professor Huxley in this country will rejoice to learn that his health has greatly improved since he left England.

Stokes, who killed Fisk, told a New York reporter last Friday that his unfortunate victim was not nearly so bad a man as Jay Gould was and is. He says he never felt so bitter against Fisk as he did and does against Gould; that Prince Erie was not a bad-hearted man, and that Gould planned all the deviltry and urged Fisk on to its execution. The question of the hour is: Knew this all along, who didn't he spare Fisk and shoot Gould; or, at any rate, why not have shot Gould first? Stokes will weaken his defense badly if he keeps on talking to reporters.

MRS. Matilda Heron- Stoepel has gone to California to contest the will of Henry Herbert Byrne, a well known lawyer, who recently died in San Francisco. She claims one-half of his property by virtue of a marriage with him, solemnized in 1854. Whichever way the matter is decided, Mrs. Stoepel will be sure to gain much by the motion. The subsequent marriage to Mr. Stoepel either invalidates her claim on the estate of Mr. Byrne or renders her liable to the charge of bigamy.

Mr. Henry Reed, formerly of the Cincinnati press, but later of St. Louis and Chicago, has connected his fortunes, as one of the editors and proprietors, with Donn Piatt's *Capital* at Washington City.

The Japanese Embassy has invited Rev. Dr. Newman, of Washington, to explain to them the peculiar organization of the various Christian churches of our country; their economy, modes of worship, and the teachings of Christ, in contrast with the doctrines of Confucius and the Buddhist religion.

The Springfield *Republican* says that Mickiewicz, the Russian "Count" who created such a sensation in Amherst' Mass., a little more than a year ago, by his romantic attempt to marry Miss Caroline Lester of that town, the rich and beautiful niece of Prof. Tyler, has been quietly stopping for some days in that city. It will be remembered that Miss Lester was ready to wed him at that time, but her friends, believing Mickiewicz's character was not what it should be, interposed, and broke off the match entirely, and that meantime the Count was to go to Europe to obtain credentials which he declared would vindicate him from all the aspersions which had been cast upon his character. It is rumored has now returned to claim his bride. Gossip further saith that Miss Lester's affection for her first love has not been diminished, and that she has visited him at his hotel during his stay there.

Lorenz Brentano, the proprietor of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, lost all his property by the late fire, and now lives in great destitution at Zurich. His career has been a remarkable one. Early in life he was the revolutionary spirit was on Germany, he made himself Dictator of Baden, and when overpowered fled to this country, where he established a successful paper and was ruined in his old age.

Col. C. W. Dudley, one of the foremost and most respected men in public life in South Carolina, has cast in his lot with the Republican party, and gives his reasons at length in a late number of the Charleston *Courier*. Col. Dudley ran as a Democratic candidate in the last Congressional election, and although over 11,000 votes in a district where the preponderance of enfranchised votes is immense, and a popular colored man, Mr. Rainey, was the Republican candidate.

Jenny Lind, who is at Florence with her husband, Herr Goldschmidt, is said to look very much as she did twenty years ago. A Washington lady told her at the Consul's ball, given to General Sherman, that the people in America hadn't got over naming their favorites after her yet. "Then do they remember me?" she says, "it's time I was forgotten." Ball, the sculptor, and Edmund White the Brooklyn artist, are also at Florence. Ball is engaged on a bust of Mrs. Graham, is half literary and half artistic; educated under Lamartine, and has modelled some himself.

The African traveler Du Chaillu, best known on account of his intimacy with the gorilla, has recently returned to this country in a reverse of tropical. On his way by rail from Nova Scotia, he was snowed in for several days, and thus compelled to forego some of his lecture engagements in New York.

Mr. David Dudley Field has tendered his services to Mexico, which have been declined. Attorney General Stanberry in the South Carolina Ku-Klux trials now pending at Columbia.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

They have hit upon a new way of selecting delegates to the National Convention in Alabama. The State Central Committee has directed the holding of conventions in each district, which shall meet on the 2nd of May next to the National Convention. The district conventions are to be held on the 15th of May.

Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, says the universal demand of the Republican party seems to be for the renomination of President Grant, and he approves it. This is the more notable, inasmuch as Governor Noyes was not over-fond Ben. Wade last year was claimed to be a triumph of those opposed to Grant.

The Columbia, South Carolina, *Phoenix* says that the New York *World* "does only harm in misleading public opinion in the North, when it allows a South Carolina correspondent to say that the people of the South are perfectly willing to vote for Chase or Sumner, or anybody else, in opposition to Grant."

The reports from New Hampshire and from the town elections in New York are having their effect in the South. The Nashville, Tennessee, *Banner* closes a long article, reviewing the political situation, as follows:

"Every turn of the wheel shows the waning influence of dead partyism, and more especially that there is no longer magic nor magnetism in the Democratic party. The lesson in New Hampshire teaches people capable of learning and willing to learn. It will take the most Republican of Liberal Republican tickets to beat Grant, and that is best, in a fair, square and-neck race. Democratic organization, on paper, adds no earthly strength to it; holds no Democrat from voting for Grant who feels like doing so. Southern Democratic organization is still worse. No matter how Republican the ticket, or how nominated, every Democrat will feel like striking at the North, which is to be the battle ground. We do not say we will not support the Cincinnati Liberal ticket zealously." But we do say that support of it by Democrats is only in a limited capacity— kept well in hand by its leaders, as those leaders themselves insist—will inevitably elect GRANT. Mark the prediction."

The same paper says that it knows the National Democratic Executive Committee will call a National Convention, but it will not precede any of the National Conventions of other organizations for nominations, and it will not be called to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

The action of the State Republican Convention of Rhode Island was a discouraging set back to Mr. Greeley. On the day before it met it was reported at Washington, that any indorsement of the Administration must be equivalent to a repudiation of Senator Sprague, whom the malign influence of the White House had in the trade and would continue to for four years longer, if President Grant was re-elected. Yet, with this awful certainty staring the Convention in the face, it sustained "Grant and Colfax" with unanimous enthusiasm. All the Sprague money and all the Sprague men were powerless to avert this terrible catastrophe.

Senators Sumner, Trumbull, Fenton, Tipton and Schurz are said to meet in significant conclave at each other's houses, there to mature their great conspiracy against the integrity of the Republican party. Very well authenticated rumor has it that Mr. Sumner inclines favorably toward that distinguished son of toll Judge Davis, but that Schurz and the Democrats who have been consulted find it difficult to gulp the nomination, sugar-coated though it be by that of the ermined New Jersey Bourbon, Joel Parker. Some of the Republican malcontents also dislike to yield their preference for Mr. Trumbull, and think that he and his friends will not be lightly thrust aside if they do go to Cincinnati. The sanguine talkers on the outside of the insurgent camp loudly declare that the verdict of New Hampshire will unite all the elements of the opposition. Possibly it may —unite them in a conviction that the cards the several factions hold are not strong enough to enable them to play successfully into each other's hands in this little game of anarchy and coalition.

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, the central Democratic organ in Pennsylvania, is for union with the "liberal Republicans," as much as it dominates its willingness to go for Davis and Parker, and holds that their nomination "augurs well for the future."

The Chicago *Tribune* thinks "the indications are pretty plain that Mr. Horace Greeley, of the New York *Tribune*, will not support Gen. Grant for re-election, even if he be nominated by the Philadelphia Convention."

It is not so certain that Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, is not in the "liberal Republican" movement. A Springfield letter intimates that that he is, and those who know him will concede the inherent probability of the report.

MR. E. F. LOISEAN concludes a paper on "Utilization of Coal Dust" read before the American Institute of Miners Feb. 22, 1872 says:

"I am at present making arrangements by which I hope to be able in a few months to demonstrate by facts that a good and cheap fuel can be made out of the waste coal at a cost far below that of mining coal. This fact, once practically proved, there is no doubt that every colliery of importance will find it more profitable to manufacture artificial fuel out of their waste coal than to continue piling it upon ground which has to be paid for."

AN OLD PITTSBURGHER IN TENNESSEE.

Coffee County Barrens—The Place for Greeley's Poor Men—Fine Water Power—Habits of the People.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HILL'S CHAPEL, COFFEE COUNTY, TENNESSEE, March 7, 1872.

It is now six years since I emigrated to this section of Tennessee. I shall confine my few remarks principally to Coffee county. This county lies on what is called the first bench of Cumberland mountain. As to railroads, we are well supplied, and have more in prospect. The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad passes through at Tullahoma, which is called the summit. The McMinnville and Manchester Railroad passes through and forms a junction at Tullahoma; still more and better, the great thoroughfare between the Gulf and Atlantic seaboard is bound to pass through this county. That is, if that railroad wishes to have a direct and cheap route. According to Col. Scott's movements, the signs look very favorable.

There has been much writing in regard of the South since the surrender, and I notice it is principally highly colored. I will now make a few remarks to which I hope the reader will pay special attention. There is a tract of country of some forty by sixty miles, which is called the first bench of Cumberland mountain, of which Coffee, I might say, is the summit, some six or eight hundred feet higher than Nashville, the State capital, distant sixty-nine miles. Within the bounds of this territory there are what are termed "barrens," of which this county has her share. As I am fortunate enough to be located on one of these "barrens," I will give their history. A long time since these barrens were void of timber, and they received the name of "hurricane barrens," severe storms having divested the country of all the timber. On these same barrens you will now see thrifty young trees and saplings sixty and seventy feet tall, and apparently the same thickness at the top as at the bottom. There are people who say nothing can be raised on the barrens, but this is manifestly an error. The question is often asked, why were these lands not improved? The reason is twofold: In the South, wherever cotton could not be cultivated, the lands were called barren; again, the mode of culture does not suit this "barren" soil, which has a top and under soil. For Southern culture they want the soil all alike, so they can operate with one horse and a "bull tongue" plow. To persons who wish to go into the culture of cotton I would advise to leave Coffee county alone. For all sorts of small grain and vegetables and other things in general, the congenial climate, the good coal, and healthy freestone water, I do not know a better locality for some of Horace Greeley's poor; then, this section offers great inducements to settle, farm labor being possible at all seasons when rain is not falling. We have the finest freestone water in the world, which is always controllable; neither floods, frosts nor droughts affect it. I might say that there are thousands of acres of wood or timber lands, which can be purchased from $1 to $3 per acre, three dollars per acre. Improved lands are worth ten to twenty dollars per acre. Why not get one of these farms? There is room for any on these lands? The old settlers here are hospitable and kind, and are much pleased to see emigrants come in. Some people appear to be a little shy of coming South, but I think that trouble you. All you have to do is to mind your own business and let your neighbors alone; you will find you get along well enough. As an illustration of the kindness of Southern settlers, I had a portion of my fence burnt, and my neighbors all volunteered and helped me to rebuild it.

GEORGE DEARER.

FROM NEW CASTLE, PA.

An Awakening from Slumber—Business Reviving—The Old Mill in Operation Again—New Coke Ovens—Etna Furnaces Sold—An Immense Blast Furnace in Course of Erection—The New Railroad—The City Election.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, PA., March 13, 1872.

After a long slumber, New Castle is waking up, and business is becoming active. Quite a number of new enterprises are under way, all calculated to benefit the place, and employ a number of skilled laborers to our population.

Messrs. Kimberly & Son, of Sharon, have purchased the Etna furnace, paying therefor the sum of $145,000. They took possession this week.

Messrs. Reis, Brown & Berger, the well known iron factors, have in course of erection one of the largest furnaces in the Shenango Valley. The work is being pushed in the energetic manner which always characterizes the enterprises of this firm.

Mr. William Coleman, of your city, and Mr. James Rhodes, of New Castle, are building eighty new coke ovens and intend to add others as rapidly as possible. Their ovens are connected by rail with the coal mines, and will be ready for business in the spring.

Parties from Syracuse, New York, recently purchased what is known as the "old mill," and now have it in full working order.

The New Castle and Franklin Railroad project advances apace. The people along the line are fully alive to the importance of securing the road, and are liberal in subscribing to the stock. The excitement in the oil region over the South Improvement Company monopoly has given a new impetus to the matter. It is thought believed that several subscriptions will soon be secured.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have fitted up an office in the Lawrence House. Mr. William Wright, proprietor, which will be a great deal more convenient for the public than the old office. To Mr. Coulter, agent of the company at this place, belongs the credit of securing this improvement.

The Opera House has been thoroughly overhauled and renovated, and is now doing a good business.

Our city election takes place on Friday next, 15th inst. It has as yet caused little excitement. William S. Hall, Esq., editor of the *Gazette and Democrat*, is one of the candidates for Mayor, and will be supported by many of both parties. EXETER.

PERILS OF TOO MUCH WORK.

What Ten Years Have Done for Col. Thomas A. Scott.

[From the Omaha Herald.]

Ten years ago we saw Thomas A. Scott behind a mountain of official documents in a room adjacent to that of Simon Cameron, Mr. Lincoln's then Secretary of War. He was Assistant Secretary, and was understood to have been brought to Washington on account of his peculiar capacity and skill as an organizer of transportation. Mr. Scott was then a smooth faced, unwrinkled young man, in the very flush and vigor of health, the glow of which was seen in his brilliant eyes, and in his red red glow which suffused his cheeks. His hair was rich in quantity and of a uniform brown color, and his form lithe and agile. This was in 1861.

Last December we saw a short, stout-looking man enter Mr. Carnagie's office on Broadway, with a cane in his hand, a cigar in his mouth, a shawl in his left. His eye hadn't the old fire in it, but was deadened. It only lighted up when the conversation turned upon railroads with some business thought. He had grown much stouter. His hair, from being unmixed brown, had become mixed gray. The president of eleven thousand miles of American railway, and who is sighing for another railroad world to conquer, was the same Thomas A. Scott who was Mr. Cameron's secretary in 1861, with about twenty years added to his age in ten.

We regard Thomas A. Scott as the most notable suicide of his time. The greatest railway manager of his age and time is just as certainly killing himself with overtaxed mental labor, as that the cause given, the effect is sure to follow. With a physical frame of iron mould and fibre he can bear much, but unless Thomas A. Scott shall go to his grave in twenty years before his natural time, he will be an exception to an almost universal rule.

PAUPERS BURNED TO DEATH.

Destruction of the Montgomery Alms House—Three Paupers Burned to Death.

On Thursday evening, at about nine o'clock, fire was discovered in what is known as the medicinal department of the Alms House, on the second story, which was soon communicated to the other parts of the building, resulting in the total destruction of the entire structure. At the time there were about fifty-six inmates in the building—three of whom were burnt to death. Their names are John Gray, Henry Hinson and Jonathan Scholts, all paupers. The Alms House is situated on the north side of the Schuylkill, about two miles above Phoenixville. The new Alms House, now in course of erection and under roof, within about two hundred yards east of the old building, escaped injury. As there were no means of saving the building, all efforts were directed to save the lives of the inmates. It will be remembered that the barn belonging to the Montgomery county Alms House was destroyed by fire a year or so ago.

Feeling in French Society.

A Paris letter says: It must be said, to the credit of French society, that it has never been so sad as it is now. Among our own acquaintances, which is very large, I have not heard of a single ball given this winter. Here and there, some few young girls have a *sauterie*; there are a few balls given in the American colony, which has become as brilliant as it ever was; but, in French society, dinners are the only entertainment permitted in the present mood of Paris. I hear that even in colleges and in schools the tone of the boys has become more serious. We have been spared this year the usual promenade of the *bœuf gras* on the boulevards, with his ridiculous cortege of druids, of knight, of gods and of goddesses; very few masks were seen on the *mardi-gras*, and the masked balls of the Opera have been entirely given up to the lowest rabble. With all this feeling, the Frenchmen feel their defeat much more keenly than the Austrians did theirs after Sadowa. It must be said, also, that the uncertainty of the future is added to the sufferings of the past; all minds are preoccupied with the dangers of war so called Republic without republicans, with the Internationale, which still is groping in the dark, with the Bonapartist conspiracies, with the financial difficulties of the situation.

THE campaign which resulted in the overthrow of the Erie dynasty, was planned and directed by Gen. Sickles. For service of this description he has no equal, and it was not difficult to perceive his hand in the work even before his connection with it was announced.

GETTING AT FACTS.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY IN THE EVANS CASE.

The "Sun" Story Demolished.

R. W. Mackey, J. F. Graff, S. S. Moon, J. F. Hartranft, and J. M. McClure on the Stand—A "Sun" Reporter "Caught on the Fly"—He Proves to be the Correspondent—Dr. Paine Furnishes His "Facts"—A Case of Mistaken Identity—Paine Confides in a Stranger and is Badly Sold—Bribing a Boy to Get at Yerkes's Books—The Whole Thing Gotten Up for the Purpose of Blackmailing Col. Scott and Others—Governor Geary Submits a Voluminous Document.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 20, 1872.

An important meeting of the Evans Investigation Committee was held this evening. Robert W. Mackey, State Treasurer, being sworn, was questioned in regard to various matters, more particularly in regard to certain charges which had been made against him in the New York *Sun*, and his connection with the passage of the resolution in 1867 under which Evans had acted. Mr. Mackey testified that he had never heard of the Evans resolution until the spring of 1870, when he had been called upon by Gen. Hartranft in reference to the war claims therein mentioned. Soon after Evans for the first time called upon him, to talk about the war claims in the hands of the Auditor General, he also asked witness to see Hartranft about them, and to urge Hartranft to surrender the vouchers, or otherwise the State might lose the claims. Evans then left Harrisburg, and asked witness to write him the result. Witness had never received one dollar for the collection of the claims, and had never had any personal interest in their collection, nor any part, present nor future idea of getting any commission; neither had he ever made any understanding nor agreement with Evans, nor had any conversation calculated to lead anybody to believe that he ever expected or intended to receive a single dollar. Witness did not learn until August, 1871, that Evans had not paid over all the money belonging to the State. He had never bargained with anybody about any percentage or commission for the collection. After the proceedings had been commenced against Evans, witness had been called upon by a gentleman, who said he was in Evans's interest, and who had urged witness to settle the State claims, and offered ten per cent. on three hundred thousand dollars if this was done. This person was the William S. Hall, Esq., editor of the *Gazette and Democrat*, is one of the candidates for Mayor, and will be supported by many of both parties. EXETER.

Mr. J. M. McClure, sworn: Never received one cent from Evans; never had any communication with Evans; Dr. James Trimble, of Washington, had charge of the vouchers in 1870 for Evans; was a State agent from another State in Washington; came to Harrisburg twice; the first time the Governor was willing to transfer the vouchers to Evans, but Hartranft refused to surrender them; Hartranft considered the legislative resolution did not give him authority to do this any new one, but simply to collect the old ones; Hartranft finally surrendered the vouchers for the reason already stated; there seemed to be no good understanding between Evans and Hartranft, but quite the reverse.

At this point an interesting episode occurred. The New York *Sun* had sent a reporter to Harrisburg, who attended this session of the committee to report the proceedings. He was served with a subpœna, and on being called to testify, to the surprise of the committee was found to be the author of the sensational articles in the *Sun*.

Samuel S. Moon, sworn: Resided in New York; was correspondent of the *Sun*: the articles referred to this evening by Colonel Mackey had been prepared by himself, under orders from Mr. Dana, proprietor of the *Sun*; about ten days ago Mr. Dana received information from Dr. Wm. Paine that interesting revelations would be made by him in connection with the Evans matter; witness happened to be in Philadelphia and called upon Paine by instructions from the *Sun*, and met Governor Geary with him; Paine told the story almost word for word as it was published in the *Sun*, and also exhibited documents, being those published, which were printed from photograph copies; Paine seemed to be a man of truth; after that article was was published Governor Geary sent for Paine, announced it correct, and complimented the writer; Governor Geary told Dana witness had not received no information on this subject outside of Paine's colleage, but thinks Prof. Duncan was present; witness had not been in the agent of the *Sun*, and had no personal knowledge of any of the gentlemen concerned.

John McGinnis, of Philadelphia, sworn: Testified in substance that he had communicated with Paine since March 2d, 1872; that Gen. Paine had ignorantly addressed him as Senator Nagle; witness had kept up and encouraged the delusion, and Paine had made various acknowledgments in reference to the college and to the Evans investigation; he had assured Paine that the diploma investigation was intended to fleece the colleges and had been pushed by Mackey and others; he acknowledged having taken resolutions to Harrisburg attacking the financial management of Mackey and Hartranft, and had handed the resolutions to Paine; Paine made Yerkes; he had endeavored to induce witness, Yerkes, Hartranft and others to get up an investigating committee to press these resolutions in the House, and asked witness how much he thought Mackey and others would give to squelch the testimony; witness had replied intentionally that he supposed at least fifty thousand dollars; Paine had replied that he could easily get $25,000 without going to the trouble of getting Hartranft

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, March 23, 1872.

HARRISBURG.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 19, 1872

SENATE.

The joint resolution creating a commission to revise the existing laws was reported favorably.

The bill for the purchase of 3,000 additional copies of Bates's Military History was reported negatively.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Anderson, regulating the election of Directors in sub-school districts of Pittsburgh, which provides that when any ward is divided into two or more election precincts, said ward being one sub-school district, the election or such election precinct shall be by ballot, and such directors who shall be residents of their own precinct, and each precinct shall be equally represented; also authorizing Bishop Domenec to sell certain real estate in the Vinola ward, Allegheny City.

Mr. Humphreys, incorporating the Allegheny Improvement Company; also giving Pittsburgh Councils power to equalize the valuation on taxable property. He moved to consider this bill.

Mr. Anderson objected, which prevented its consideration.

Mr. Warfel called up the bill providing rooms for County School Conventions, and regulating the salaries of County Superintendents at two dollars for every school and one dollar for every square mile in the county. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, the House local option bill was made the special order for Thursday evening.

Bills Passed.

The following House bills were passed: Increasing the number of directors of the City Deposit Bank and Trust Company; supplement to the Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburgh; supplement for Allegheny County Prison.

Mr. Rutan objected off the House bill incorporating the Smith's Ferry Oil Transportation Company of Beaver county.

Mr. Gray introduced a joint resolution extending the time for final adjournment till Thursday, April 4th. Passed.

Afternoon Session—Bills Passed.

Mr. Anderson called up the Senate bill excepting the parsonage and lot of the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pittsburgh from taxation. Passed.

Mr. Graham called up the House bill incorporating the South Side Savings Bank. Passed.

The supplement for the Pittsburgh Women's Christian Association was passed.

Mr. Purman's bill incorporating the Falls City and West Virginia Railroad Company was passed.

Mr. Humphreys objected off the House bill authorizing the construction of Wildwood avenue.

Mr. Strang called up the Constitutional Convention bill, the House having last week refused to concur in the Senate amendments, and moved to insist upon the Convention ninety-eight delegates, thirty-two at large, six-six to be elected in the Senatorial Districts, two for each Senator, every elector to vote for no half the number of delegates to be elected. Laid over.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE-.

The following Senate bills were passed: Authorizing the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York to purchase real estate in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia; incorporating the Florence and Ligonier Valley Railroad Company; authorizing the Cumberland County court to reopen the judgment in the case of Paul Schropp; authorizing the Allegheny County Treasurer to pay Gotlieb Faas, of Allegheny city, from the forfeited recognizance of V. H. Bellerbrost, the amount due him.

The following House bills were passed: authorizing National Tube Company of Massachusetts to purchase real estate in McKeesport, Allegheny county; increasing the compensation of the special detective of the District Attorney of Allegheny county to one thousand dollars per annum; increasing the salaries of chief assistant district attorney of the Allegheny county; repealing the act preventing cattle, horses, sheep and swine from running at large in Allegheny county, so far as relates to Marshall township; establishing a ferry over the Monongahela at Crooked Run, in South Versailles township; relative to county bridges in Allegheny county; incorporating Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Tunnel and Artificial Road Company; authorizing emparkenville and West Pittsburgh to take possession of and use as a public highway a section of the Temperanceville and Noblestown Plank Road; increasing the compensation of Road Viewers in Allegheny county; regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in Allegheny county. This bill authorizes the Treasurer to grant annual licenses on sufficient bond, with other lengthy regulations; also authorizing the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county to change the location of a portion of the Pittsburgh and Noblestown plank road in Scott township; authorizing the Oakland school district, Pittsburgh, to borrow money; authorizing local option in West Deer, East Deer, Pine, Richland, Indiana, North Versailles and South Versailles townships, Allegheny county. The House passed the Senate joint resolution extending final adjournment till April fourth.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 20, 1872.

SENATE.

The bill giving power to Pittsburgh Councils to equalize the valuation of taxable property, was reported favorably, as also the bill annexing part of Reserve township to Allegheny city.

The following bills were introduced: Mr. Graham, authorizing the extension and improvement of federal street, Allegheny city, approved by Allegheny Councils; also, the bill providing for municipal liens in Allegheny city. This bill provides that liens for municipal assessments and taxes shall be filed in the municipal claim docket in the corporate name; also, relating to sewers in Allegheny city, providing that assessments shall hereafter be made after the completion of the work; Councils may construct any sewers deemed necessary, bodies inclosed in the plans or not; persons damaged must make application for viewers, which Councils shall appoint, and their bodies to affirming real estate in the city; also, relative to recording laws, ordinances, regulations and constitutions of Allegheny City, amending section 1214, chapter 2, of the Allegheny City charter, by striking out the word "annually" and inserting "biennially."

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, joint resolution that the State Treasurer is authorized to prepare an official exhibit of the manufacturing and mineral resources of Pennsylvania, and present such facts and estimates with such recommendations in regard to revenue therefrom to this or the next Legislature as may deem most conducive to the interests of the commonwealth. Passed.

The appropriation bill was made the special order for to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Graham called up the general appropriation bill as amended by the Senate Committee. The first seventeen sections, embracing salaried officers, were passed second reading and laid over till to-morrow.

Mr. Graham called up the Senate bill incorporating the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Temperance Passenger Railway Company. Also, House supplement for the Citizens' Passenger Railway of Pittsburgh. Passed.

Mr. Billingfelt introduced a resolution requesting the Auditor General to furnish the Senate with bills or vouchers for furnishing the Senate and House with stationery during the session of 1871. He stated that he desired to obtain information by which to frame a bill on the subject. He understood that stationery for the Senate cost last year, that having cash member $70 per month, much more than he est. Laid over.

Mr. Billingfelt moved reconsideration of the vote defeating Mr. Graham's fiscal bill. Adopted, and the bill is again before the Senate.

Mr. Stanton reported the House Congressional apportionment bill with amendments. By these amendments Allegheny county is divided into two districts, the middle division, including Pittsburgh and West Liberty, Jefferson, Ross, Hazelton, Peasby and East Birmingham, comprising the twenty-second district; the balance of the county the twenty-third.

Mr. Randall, from the Committee appointed to investigate the sale of diplomas by the Pulaski Alliance—S P Woolf,

Mount Union—Wm. Cox,

Newport—H. Doan,

Cow Run—To be supplied.

Brownsville—W. Piggott.

Simpson W. Horner transferred to the West Wisconsin Conference.

After the reading of the appointments on motion Conference adjourned finally, Bishop Simpson pronouncing the benediction.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Forty-Eighth Session of the Pittsburgh M. E. Conference—Closing Session—The Ministerial Appointments for the Ensuing Year.

Conference met at eight o'clock and occupied a short time in religious exercises, which were conducted by the Rev. D. Hess.

The first disciplinary question, "Who are admitted on trial?" was taken up, and the following, who were recommended in open form, were admitted: Joseph E. Wright, Cassius M. Wesley, Sylvanus Lane, Theodore N. Eaton, Wm. H. Rider, W. D. Starking, John A. Wright, Solomon Kiester and Harlan Appleton.

Rev. R. Birkett was at his own request granted a supernumerary relation.

Rev. Mr. Bracken stated that there were some irregularities in the case of Rev. Mr. Gregg, transferred from the Monmouth Conference. On motion the matter was referred to the Presiding Elder of the Barnesville District.

The Bishop announced the following committee on orphanage:

Ministers—W. A. Davidson, C. A. Holmes, S. H. Nesbit, W. Cox, A. B. Leonard, R. T. Miller, S. Crouse.

Laymen—J. W. P. White, Joseph Walton, Jacob Miller, J. W. Walie', Dr. J. Murray, John Hunter, A. Bradley, John F. Dravo.

There being no further business to transact the Bishop announced the hymn commencing "And let our bodies part," after which prayer was offered by the Rev. T. M. Hudson.

THE MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Bishop Simpson said before he proceeded to read the appointments he desired to express his thanks to the brethren for the fraternal love they had shown during the appointments, he said, had been made with the utmost care that could be bestowed upon them. The best that could be done was done. He did not expect that entire satisfaction would be given. There must necessarily be some disappointment. In these ministerial changes, but they had been arranged in the fear of God and for the best welfare of the church. He said that in some instances he expressed wishes of the majority of the Conference in regard to the Presiding Elders, but not been complied with. In the instances referred to the whole matter was thoroughly considered, and it was only then that the appointments were made. He concluded his remarks by some earnest advice to the members of the Conference in regard to the work to which they had been appointed for the ensuing year.

The Bishop then read the appointments as follows:

WEST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—S. F. MINER, P. E.

Liberty—M. Gardner.

Ames Church—E. K. Jones.

Temperanceville—R. T. Miller.

Mansfield—J. B. Hollishead.

Chartiers—T. Storer.

Knowlson's—L. H. Baker.

Washington—H. C. Beacom.

Noblestown and Fayette—J. R. Keyes.

Forrestville—M. M. Sweeny.

Georgstown—Jos. Giedhill, M. C. Harris.

Wellsburg—S. B. Graves.

Franklin—G. B. Hudson.

Independence—N. B. Stewart.

Claysville—E. F. Simms.

Canonsburg—C. M. Westlake.

Davidson—A. C. Wright.

Peters' Creek—C. H. Edwards.

Mt. Washington—M. S. Kendig.

Hillsdale—J. F. Hollinsden.

Shousetown—J. Dillon.

Warren Long, Chaplain to Western Seamen's Friend Society, and member of Liberty Street Quarterly Conference.

A. L. Long, Missionary to Bulgaria.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—HIRAM MILLER, P. E.

Wesley Chapel—Geo. W. Cranage.

Trinity—Thos. McCleary.

Carson Street—E. Williams.

Birmingham—L. McGuire.

Walton Church—David Hess.

Pine Run—W. P. Blackburn.

Monongahela City—S. M. Hickman.

Monongahela Circuit—James Mechem.

Bentleyville—John Hindle.

California and Greenfield—W. Johnston.

Beaversville—J. L. Stiffey.

Fayette City and Upper Redstone—J. G. Gogley.

Redstone—R. J. White.

West Bend—J. Patterson.

Carmichael's—G. W. Baker.

Waynesburg—Joseph H. Henry.

Rogersville and Simpson—W. L. McGrew.

Pleasant Valley—E. M. Williams.

Greencastle—E. Williams.

Whitely—To be supplied.

SOUTHEAST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—R. L. BEACOM, P. E.

Smithfield street—A. B. Leonard.

Centenary—R. Hamilton.

Braddock's Fields—H. Morrow.

McKeesport—D. A. McCready.

Elizabeth—C. W. Scott.

Rock Island—J. M. Freshwater.

Bellevernon—E. B. Griffin.

Brownsville—Joseph Menesell.

Bridgeport—H. Smith.

Uniontown—A. B. Castle.

Connellsville—T. H. Wilkinson.

West Newton—J. J. Hays.

Mount Pleasant—M. McK. Garrett, S. Wakefield.

Addison—S. T. Mitchell.

Ligonier—A. P. Leonard.

Ligonier, Appleby—

Somerset—W. A. Stuart.

Dravo's and Greenoch—J. McIntire.

Donegal—James A. Hunter.

New Lexington—Sylvanus Lane.

Fayette Circuit—D. J. Davis.

Youghiogheny—To be supplied.

Joseph Horner—Agent of the Book Depository at Pittsburgh, and member of the Smithfield Street Quarterly Conference.

EAST BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT—H. SINSABAUGH, P. E.

Emory—W. A. Davidson; A. J. Rich, supernumerary.

Butler street—W. B. Watkins.

Pennsylvania avenue—M. J. Montgomery.

Oakland—E. M. Wood.

St. Paul's and Hazelwood—M. W. Dallas.

Wilkinsburg—Wesley Smith.

Turtle Creek—W. Sachtel.

Irwin's—J. H. Conkle, J. W. Miles.

Miller's—John W. McIntyre.

Penn—S. Kelsher.

Greensburg—W. W. Roup.

Latrobe—James F. Jones.

New Derry—Asbury C. Johnston.

Blairsville—John Grant.

Butler and Black Lick—Richard Jordan.

Livermore—Thomas J. Kurtz.

Indiana—M. J. Scopp.

New Florence and Bolliver—Jno T. Riley.

Armagh—Jos. N. Pershing.

Cooperdale—W. B. Stevens.

Johnstown—James A. Miller.

Wilmore—John S. Wakefield.

Belsano—To be supplied.

NORTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—R. L. MILLER, P. E.

Christ Church—To be supplied.

City Missions—J. C. Elgin.

Union Centenary—J. J. McIlyar.

Tarentum—To be supplied.

Bethel—A. H. Norcross.

Union Church—J. J. Roller.

Millerstown—J. B. Gray.

Freeport—J. B. Uber.

Harmony—J. C. Smith.

Butler—D. M. Hollister.

Kittanning—To be supplied.

Elderton—R. T. Thomas.

Dayton—John F. Core.

Marchand—John P. Danks.

Mechanicsville and Greenville—Geo. Crook.

Punxsutawney—W. L. Smith.

Apollo—C. W. Miller.

Sandy Creek—M. B. Pugh.

Smithport—J. B. Nease.

Brownsdale—Henry Long.

Leechburg and Salem—Geo. Orbin.

Knox—Nelson Davis.

Worthington—To be supplied.

Dr. J. C. Peebles—President Pittsburgh Female College, and member of Christ Church Quarterly Conference.

Dr. Geo. Loomis—President of Allegheny College, and member of Christ Church Quarterly Conference.

ALLEGHENY DISTRICT—J. W. BAKER, P. E.

Beaver Street—C. W. Smith.

South Common—T. N. Boyle.

North Avenue—C. A. Holmes.

Union M. E.—J. Baird.

Simpson Chapel—N. P. Kerr.

Wood's Run—M. L. Weekly.

Allegheny Circuit—J. M. Swan.

Sewickleyville Station—J. R. Mills.

Sewickley Circuit—S. G. Miller.

Creasn.

Freedom—Joseph Hollingshead.

Unionville and Coraopolis—John McCarty.

Beaver—Wm. H. Locke.

Bridgewater—D. I. Dempsey.

Rochester—C. Anderson.

New Brighton—J. L. Deems.

Beaver Falls—W. R. Wirach.

Enon Valley—J. J. Jackson.

Darlington and Bouthett's—To be supplied.

Antonia—J. Cell.

Columbiana—W. Darby.

Salem—Wm. Lynch.

S. H. Nesbit, editor *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*, and member of the South Common Quarterly Conference.

Charles Thorn, agent Pennsylvania Bible Society and member of the Sewickleyville Quarterly Conference.

J. A. Swaney, missionary to South America and member of the Smithfield Street Quarterly Conference.

R. T. Taylor, President Beaver Female Seminary and member of the Christ Church Quarterly Conference.

CANTON DISTRICT. W. HUNTER, P. E.

Canton, First Church—A J Endsley, W K Brown, Canton, Second Church—Sheridan Baker, Massillon—Ezra Hingsley.

Greentown—Charles McCaslin,

Marlborough—J. Williams.

Alliance—S P Woolf,

Mount Union—Wm. Cox,

Mount Pleasant—M Bray,

New Lisbon—S Y. Kennedy.

Salem—A. B. McCormick.

Lebanon—W. S. Cunningham, one to be supplied.

Newport—J. H. Doan.

Cow Run—To be supplied.

Brownsville—W. Piggott.

Simpson W. Horner transferred to the West Wisconsin Conference.

After the reading of the appointments on motion Conference adjourned finally, Bishop Simpson pronouncing the benediction.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 20, 1872.

There is an active demand for money in bank circles to-day, and rates are fully sustained.

The city will soon be in the market as a borrower for very large amounts and all loanable funds will be taken up. From this source alone we look for sufficient demand to keep the market clean of idle funds for some months, if not for all summer.

Gold is heavy and lower to-day in sympathy with foreign exchange, which is depressed by bankers' bills drawn against the shipments of Erie stock, bought in New York for London parties. The carrying rates were from two to six per cent., which shows cash gold to be plenty.

The advance in Erie is owing to the large purchases on account of English parties. This creates a demand for money, temporarily, but must be paid for with English funds, which will soon find their way into our market.

The *Sunday Courier*, one of whose editors is Secretary of the Tammany Society, says of the Erie movement:

"Dan Sickles & Co., being 'bears' in Erie, will put the stock up to about 60, at which figure they will 'unload.' They will then saddle it with 'Atlantic and Great Western,' which will take the stock down to 20, when they will cover their shorts, and so make about 25 per cent. both ways. It is a nice thing, and there's money in it."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening
J. S. Bonds of 1881	111½	111½	111¾
J. S. Bonds of 1881	111¼	111¼	111¾
J. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾	111¾
J. S. Bonds of 1865	112¼	112¼	112¼
J. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111	111	111
J. S. Bonds of 1867	112¾	112¾	112¾
J. S. Bonds of 1868	112¾	112¾	112¾
10-40s	108	108	108
New 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾	109¾
Currency 6s	115¼	115¼	115¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109¼
United States 6s of 1881	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865, January and July, 1865	111
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
Union Pacific Railroad	109¾
Central Pacific Railroad	109¾
Currency Pacific	115¼

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 20, 1872.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Canton	92¾	92¾	92	92		
Pacific Mail	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Quicksilver	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Pacific Mail	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Adams Express	97	97	97	97		
Wells Fargo	77	77	77	77		
American Express	57½	57½	57½	57½		
United States Ex	54	54	54	54		
New York Central	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
N. Y. Central scrip	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Erie	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	49¼
Reading	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼		
Michigan Central	96	96	96	96		
Michigan Southern	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾		
Illinois Central	137	137	137	137		
Cleveland & Pitts	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾		
Chicago & North	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Do. preferred	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Rock Island	113	113¼	113	113	113¼	113¼
St. Paul	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Do. preferred	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Wabash	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Do. preferred	67	67	67	67	67	67
Fort Wayne	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Ohio and Miss	45	45	45	45	45	45
Chicago and Alton	117	117	117	117		
Do. preferred	96	96	96	96		
Boston, H'ford & E	106½	106½	106½	106½		
Harlem	125	125	125	125		
New Jersey Central	112	112	112	112		
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
				11:30 A. M.		
Tennessee State bonds	67					
Do. new	66					
South Carolina, July	43					
South Carolina, April	43					
Missouri sixes	96					

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	58½
Phila. and Erie	26¾
Lehigh Navigation	43¾
Wilkawissa	43½
Oil Creek & Alley R.	36½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	65½
North Penn's R. R.	49¼
Camden and Amboy	126½
Schuylkill Navigat'n	15¾
Reading	57

THE WOOL MARKET.

In reply to a correspondent, "Subscriber," we give the following as the very highest "notch" which wool commands in this market:

Common fleece	60@70.
Combing fleece	68@70
Fine fleece	68@70
Tub washed	59@60
Unwashed wool	40@50

The above are the extreme figures, and in view of the facts that the first California clip is now coming on the market, followed by Texas and Ohio, and added to this, the prospect of a reduction of the duty 20 to 30 per cent. on foreign wools, would it not be well for "Subscriber" to sell at once, and not run the risk of a reduction in prices. "Subscriber" writes as follows:

We have a lot of wool on hand not yet sold, and we feel like having it that is in it, as we have been selling below cost for the last four years. We could not grow wool at 40c, and the farmers quit raising sheep. The next clip will fall short of the last one. We know farmers that kept from 100 to 200 head of sheep that have not got a head now. We had a large price of wool for the last four years, and the foot rot, has cleared the sheep out of the country, and it will take some time to get them back. There was a large sale of wool in this vicinity, near Darlington, Beaver county, Pa., a few days ago about 5,000 lbs was sold at 86c ₱ lb, and the balance is held here yet; there is about fourteen or fifteen thousand lbs, which we expect to sell by the highest bidder in the course of a month or two. This is the very best of wool raised in the country, three-fourths and full blood. Farmers here have been offered 75c ₱ lb for the wool on the sheep's back.

Our advice to "Subscriber" is: Send your wool to market without delay, as delays sometimes prove dangerous.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 20, 1872.

REMARKS.—We have little new to offer the reader with regard to prices. Rea's XXX cider has advanced from $19 to $19 per bbl. Eggs are a shade firmer, owing to the approach of Easter. Butter is held firm at previous quotations. Wheat is a little stiffer, though we do not note an advance in price. Flour is unchanged in price and held firmly at quotations. Some slight changes occur in bacon. Most leading articles, however, are unchanged in price, with a fair trade demand reported. The following are the ruling prices of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	963	2,340	
Apples, bbls	956	1,783	2,739
Cheese, boxes	216	126	342
Corn, sacks	6,737	5,281	12,018
Wheat, sacks	6,964	3,655	10,601
Oats, sacks	1,446	3,954	5,370
Rye, sacks	1,652	1,812	3,464
Oats, sacks	10,415	7,910	18,436
Butter, packages	453	474	927
Bacon, pieces	26,092	5,958	26,050
Bacon, hams	154	234	388

Below we give the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—We quote: Soda ash, common, 6¾@7½c; refined (pigb'd) 7¾@8c; saltrate of potash, 5½@5½c; pearls 11c.

APPLES.—Sales of good winter at $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl; fancy $5@5 50; common $2 50@3 00; peeled 9@10c.

BUTTER.—Butter market easier, though not lower; strictly prime will bring 30@32c ₱ lb; good 24@26c; grease butter 9@10c; receipts 60 pkgs.

BEANS.—Prime Navy meets with ready sale at $2 25 at 50 ₱ bush.

BROOM CORN.—Market dull and nominal at 7@8c ₱ lb.

BROOMS.—Market quiet and steady; fancy $4 50@5 00; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common $2 25@2 50 ₱ doz.

BAKING POWDER.—Royal ½-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Cleveland's $2 50; Eagle $1 50; other white $1 00; all different sizes.

BUTTER.—Market easier, though not quotably lower; strictly prime will bring 30@32c ₱ lb; good 24@26c; grease butter 9@10c; receipts 60 pkgs.

CANDLES—Mould, 12c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania at $6; other brands $5@5 50.

CARBON OIL—We quote at 21c ₱ gallon, with demand active.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries command $12 45 and Steel, quote Florida.

CHEESE—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic $1 50 as 75; Johnston $2 25; Rosendale $4 00; Cayuga Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₱ ton.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Sales dried apples at 5½c; peaches, bright, now bbls at 9c; old sale, mixed 7½@8½c; quarters 7½c; currants, new crop, 10c; old sacks, 8½c; prunes, 10c; half box $1 75; Valencia do 13c; purnes 12½c for new.

EGGS—Are a shade firmer, dealers believing that the approach of Easter will cause a higher outside figures to-day were 20@21c.

FLOUR—Market firm to-day. Prices firm and unchanged at the following figures: Mills—Nationals, white wheat, bbls $8 00; sks $6 60; Pan Handle, bbls $8 00; sks $6 60; Iron City, bbls $8 00; sks $6 60; P R sugars, choice 11½c; prime 10½c; good 10½c; Ohio Valley, New Orleans sugars, fair, 9¾c; good 10c; prime 10½c; choice 11½c.

Syrups—Lawrence & Elder 65c; H. & E. Extra 70c; Wilkins, Home 50c; Belmont 50c; Belmont 52c; Lavender 50c; common 40@45c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 65c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9¼c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8½c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia, in bark, 20c; ground 25c; Alspice 20c.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat, sacks	893	Rye, sacks	111
Corn, sacks	1,281	Barley, sacks	396
Oats, sacks	3,554		

Wheat—We quote red winter, in car lots, at $1 57 at 58; No. 2 do, $1 52@1 53; white Indiana, $1 60 with sales car lots at 46@48c ₱ bush for mixed to prime. Corn quiet and held at 39@40c ₱ bush. Rye the inquiry is light. Barley—Choice, 65@70c ₱ bush and market dull; we hear of some sales of fall at 80@85c ₱ bush.

HAY—Baled on wharf and track $19@22; extra choice timothy hay $23@25 ₱ ton.

HORS.—We quote: Choice 30@35c ₱ lb; old 70s 40s 44c ₱ lb.

HIDES—In good demand at 2½@2¾c.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30c ₱ lb.

HEMP—Rough or Kentucky $160 ₱ ton; single dressed $240; do, undressed $340.

HOMINY—$4 50@5 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra Saasse; No 2, 62@64c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 85@86c.

LIME—Pittsburgh white $2@2 25 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Eastern $2 50; Bellefonte white $1 65.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80@2 00; seconds $1 45 at 60; shorts $1 75; chopped and mixed $2 00@2 50; clopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c ₱ bush.

MINCE MEAT—Good brands held at 12a13c per lb.

OILS—Sales at $1 80 for barrels.

POULTRY—Dressed turkeys 18a20c; ducks 15a16c; geese 10a11c; chickens 15a16c.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows command 75a80c ₱ bush.

SALES—Sales at 4a4½c ₱ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ½-lb cans at $1 50; ¼-lb cans $1 00 ₱ doz.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6 00@6 75; timothy seed $3 25 a3 50; flax seed $2 30@2 35.

SALT—Car load $1 ₱ bbl; store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales at 8c ₱ lb.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—High wines 92c; common rectified 92@93c; prime rectified $1 00@1 05; fine and old Monongahela whisky $1 00 a1 05 as to age.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 21, 1872.

Following are the ruling rates for wines and liquors in this market:

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky	90	1 50
Proof rectified	$1 05@1 10	
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	200
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 57
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 5 years old	100	5 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old		
proof gallon		2 25
Bonnebrae brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported brandy	6 00@9 00	
Domestic Gin	1 50@4 50	
Holland Gin	2 90@5 50	
B. B. Brandy	1 50@1 75	
Cherry Brandy	1 50@4 00	
Port Wine	1 50@1 75	
Port Wine, "Crown,"	2 00@2 50	
Sherry Wine, "Vallette"	1 50@1 75	
Sherry Wine, "Crown"	2 25@2 75	
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"	3 00@3 50	
Rum, "New England"	1 75@2 00	
Rum, "Jamaica"	1 00@5 50	

	Quarts.	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	16 00	20 0

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 21, 1872.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	21¾
Manilla rope, twelve thread	22¾
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	23¾
Manilla rope, all oil well boring rope	24
Manilla hawser, tarred	22
Manilla sash twine, tarred	23
Manilla bay, stave and leather twine	23
Sisal rope	20¾
Sisal sash twine, tarred	20
Sisal hay, stave and leather twine	20
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
American hackled hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	60 @65
Houseline, marline and hambroline	33
Spun yarn	24@32
Hemp sash twine, tarred	
Hemp sash and bell cord	28 @30
American hemp packing	14 @20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American navy oakum	10½
do do best	10
Caulking cotton	30 @60

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 21, 1872.

UNFLAND LUMBER.

Clear, ₱ M	$35 00
First common	25 00
Second common (scarce)	18 00
Third common (scarce)	12 00
Shingles	3 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	17 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₱ M	$50 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	43 00
Shelving and sills sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Plow and drag weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbitted weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch pattern unplaned	30 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	25 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	33 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 7 00
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
No. 2, 16-inch, sawed	4 00
Lath	4 50

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 21, 1872.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

FIRE AND QUALITY OF FIFTY FEET.

Inside diameter.	Wrought Iron pipe, Per Foot.	Galvanized pipe, Per Foot.	Weight of pipe, Per Foot.
	SINGLE STRENGTH.		
	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Double Strength.
⅛	10	20	24
¼	10	20	24
⅜	12	20	56
½	15	22	85
¾	20	27	1 12
1	29	40	1 67
1¼	39	53	2 46
1½	50	67	2 69
2	70	92	3 66
2½	1 10	1 45	5 77
3	1 50	1 99	7 54
3½	1 80	2 40	9 03
4	2 20	2 85	10 72
5	3 25		12 49
6	4 50		17 16
7	6 00		18 77

Terms, net cash. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent.

NO CHANGE IN DISCOUNT.

All orders received after this date, will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 21, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market continues to drag along slowly from day to day, presenting nothing worthy of special notice, dealers being apart in their views. Prices remain unsatisfactory. We did not learn of any transactions. The following are the nominal rates:

CRUDE.

Holders were asking the following figures for the delivery noted: Spot 9½c; March 9½c; R. O. first six months 11c; R. O. all year 12c. For quotations in the oil regions see oil circular.

REFINED.

In the absence of sales we can only furnish the asking rates: Very hot dealers in East could get 21c; April 22½c; May 23c; June 24c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, March 20.—Oil market is very dull and quiet, with a weaker feeling. We quote the following sales:

250 bbls upper creek	70
500

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

Wanted.

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:

Two copies March 11, 1871.
Two copies April 15, 1871.
Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.

COMING as it does from a special correspondent of the New York *World*, the statement that Mr. DAWES and Mr. GARFIELD repudiate all political sympathy with the malcontent minority of Republican Senators may be very confidently believed in. The *World* would not willingly say anything to weaken the hostile demonstration against President GRANT.

THE Chicago *Tribune* stigmatises the Labor Party "a great fraud." Considering that the *Tribune* is a shining light in the path of the "Liberal" movement, this don't look favorable for a cordial union on Judge Davis, the "Labor" candidate. It is really to be hoped that these people will not get to fighting prematurely among themselves. It might detract something from the interest of the canvass.

A LETTER from Egypt states that the commission appointed to inquire into the administration of Consul General GEORGE H. BUTLER, completed its investigation some time ago, but that the evidence will probably not be forwarded to the State Department for two or three months to come; the Commissioner and Col. BUTLER, with one or two other gentlemen, having left Cairo for the interior of Africa for the purpose of collecting facts concerning the slave trade. The report will not be sent home until the return of the expedition.

IT is reported that Colonel SCOTT will in a very short time be prepared to let out the contracts for the construction of the Texas Pacific Railroad, of which he was recently elected President, clear to the Pacific. In carrying out this great work, Colonel SCOTT will have an opportunity for the display of all his rare energies, and it may safely be predicted that it will be accomplished in less time than that required for any previous undertaking of a similar magnitude in this country or any other. At least, Colonel SCOTT is reported to have said so, and he is not addicted to boasting.

WHY cannot Senators—technically honorable and conventionally assumed to be dignified—repudiate an assertion or contradict an offensive statement without "hurling" it back in other Senators' "teeth" or "faces," and usually with "foul scorn." What special significance is there in this dental or physiognomical reference, and why should a Senator's scorn necessarily be "foul?" When will such foolish "hurly-burly" business be entirely relegated where it belongs—to the columns of the sensation story, the domain of the blood and thunder drama and the newspaper organs of cheap chivalry?

THE Court of Appeals for the State of New York, has definitely decreed that an American manager, purchasing an original play of an English dramatist, is vested with absolute property in the work, the title to which must not be infringed. The point is taken and decided, that authors have rights at common law, which are not affected by the statutes of England or the United States regulating copyrights; that these rights can be enforced by State courts, whether the author is citizen or alien; that a performance of a piece is not publication, and that proprietary rights may be wholly or in part assigned. This is a sound, equitable and practical settlement of the question.

EVERYBODY is suddenly discovering that the late JAMES FISK, Jr., was "the brains" of the Erie Ring, and that JAY GOULD never amounted to much after all. Yet in fact, GOULD was the brains, and FISK the strong right hand. GOULD could devise, but FISK was required to execute. Each supplemented the other and the combination was a very strong one. When the FISK part of it was lost the GOULD half was liable to paralysis in an emergency. FISK would have fought SICKLES without stopping to think. GOULD couldn't stop thinking till it was too late to fight. Still, if FISK had been beaten, his defeat would most likely have proved total, whereas GOULD falls back on a new position and has resources yet. FISK would have been left by the contest a dead lion: GOULD comes out of it a live fox.

THE new code of regulations governing the storage business in New York city goes into effect to-day. While there are one or two features of the plan not entirely satisfactory to the Steamship Companies, they state that they cheerfully accept the undoubted advantages afforded by the new system, and believe that it will reform many of the abuses which existed under the old method. Each of these companies is authorized to designate a warehouse within a certain district for the storage of their General Order goods; which, however, shall not be changed thereafter except for cause. The companies state that they have satisfactory assurances from the Collector that the entire business will be conducted on a liberal and non-partisan basis, and they unite in a letter contradicting a number of false rumors concerning the reorganization to which currency has lately been given. The new departure seems to promise well, and it is sincerely to be hoped we shall hereafter hear no more of LEET and STOCKING.

THE statement that the WAYS and MEANS Committee had agreed to reduce the duty on Bessemer steel from one-and-a-quarter cents to one cent per pound, and that on steel rails from one cent to three-quarters of a cent, is understood to have been made without authority; the truth of the matter being that the committee have taken no vote at all on the question of the duty on steel. The whole subject is still pending in the committee. Nor, it is understood, has it yet been decided to reduce the duty on pig iron to the extent represented. Neither with respect to these matters, nor with regard to the tariff on wool and woolens, have the committe given any intimation of the character of their proposed recommendations. It will probably be some two weeks yet before the bill is completed, and it is understood that the committee do not design to furnish any information concerning the nature of their action until the measure is presented to the House.

THE Chicago *Times* is fearful that in the ensuing Presidential campaign the canvass will be prosecuted "on the absolute basis of the war;" holding that unless the Republican party does this there is nothing upon which it can appeal to the country with the smallest possible chance of success. Hence it calls attention to the fact—pretty well remembered by others, we fancy—that seven years have elapsed since the rebel armies disbanded; and expresses a most earnest hope that no attempt will be made to "re-kindle the passions which blazed" during the momentous period in which it held the position of political friend and adviser to JEFF DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy. "Suspicion," says SHAKSPEARE, "always haunts the guilty mind; the thief doth fear each bush an officer;" and the alarm of the *Times* is no more remarkable than the perpetual dread in which bloody-handed MACBETH dwelt of the re-appearance of the air-drawn dagger and the clotted brows of BANQUO. For conscience still makes cowards of men who have done evil.

STATISTICS are generally considered pretty dry reading. A hundred and twenty "Grueli" societies of Switzerland, however, (organizations composed mainly of skilled workmen) have united in a letter to the Swiss Consul General at Washington, requesting him to procure copies in French and German of Mr. YOUNG'S report on immigration, for the libraries of the societies in question. In his communication to Mr. YOUNG the Consul General states that nowhere has the report found more earnest readers than in Switzerland, and he asks that in addition to being furnished with the number called for, he may also be supplied with copies for the various Cantonal and Institute libraries of his country; from all of which sources, he says, information of all sorts is constantly and eagerly sought concerning the United States. No class of immigrants are more desirable than the educated and industrious skilled workmen of the sturdy little Republic of Europe, and it is to be hoped that the wishes of the Consul General in this important matter may be gratified without delay.

THE country has been watching with considerable interest to see whether the House would have the nerve to stand up to the resolution have the nerve to stand up to the resolution which it recently passed, declaring against all further land grants to railroads and other corporations. Thus far it has faithfully redeemed its pledge, and it is probable that so far as the present session is concerned, it will continue to adhere to its wise and prudent decision. The struggle over the St. Croix and Bayfield grant was one of the most protracted and bitterly contested struggles of this character ever waged in Congress, and the total defeat of the lobbyists is in the highest degree creditable to the pluck and patriotism of our Representatives. The friends of the bill still hope that when it goes back to the Senate that body will disagree with the House substitute, and that something may possibly yet be done in a Conference Committee, but this is a very slight peg to hang their expectations upon. So far as the House is concerned, it is pretty evident that no land grab scheme can pass during the present Congress, and for this assurance the people will duly honor those who have protected their interests from the covetousness which assailed them.

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE—"UNDER WHICH KING?"

We learn from the telegraphic reports of doings at Washington that the Ways and Means of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate have agreed, as it is said, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury to remove the existing duty of half a cent on the pound from the article of soda ash, which pays into the Treasury something like a million dollars per annum, and this while they continue to favor direct taxation upon the earnings of capital and industry at home, which nothing but a state of war could justify or make endurable, as a means of supply in time of peace.

The reason assigned, as we understand, for this, is that the article in question, which is not produced to any considerable extent here, for sale in that form, enters largely as a raw material into many departments of our domestic industry, and ought therefore to be admitted free in order to cheapen it to the manufacturer and the consumer.

If this was to be the certain result, and there were no elements amongst ourselves, out of which a successful competition might be raised and maintained, with the aid of a reasonable duty on the foreign article, there would be some excuse, perhaps, for throwing away a million of revenue, when we are still so poor as to be obliged to maintain a war tax of a most unequal, oppressive and inquisitorial character, upon our own people.

The truth is, however, that the market for this article is so entirely in foreign hands that the trifling duty to which it has been subjected seems to have exercised no influence whatever on the price. At a merely nominal duty of *four* per cent., the equivalent of one-tenth of a cent on the pound, which continued until the second year of the war, the prices were just about as high on the average as they have ruled since that time, until the beginning of the current year, when they advanced from about 2½ to 5 cents, at which they now stand, in consequence of the shortness of supply arising out of a large foreign demand. It is not improbable therefore that the only effect of throwing off the duty will be to enable the foreign producer to put the difference, of which the Treasury is thus robbed, into his own pocket, by adding just so much to the *price*, precisely as in the case of the article of pig metal, where the price has actually advanced under a reduction of two dollars on the ton, to the profit only of the British manufacturer, and at the expense of the public treasury.

There is a reason, however, not only for retaining this duty, but for advancing it, that does not seem to have occurred to these unskilled financiers, unless they are disposed to regard it as of no consequence to this nation to develope its extraordinary resources, and give employment to its other half as well as to its agricultural brethren in the Conference Committee, but this is a very slight peg to hang their expectations upon. So far as the House is concerned, it is pretty evident that no land grab scheme can pass during the present Congress, and for this assurance the people will duly honor those who have protected their interests from the covetousness which assailed them.

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE—"UNDER WHICH KING?"

We learn from the telegraphic reports of doings at Washington that the Ways and Means of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate have agreed, as it is said, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury to remove the existing duty of half a cent on the pound from the article of soda ash, which pays into the Treasury something like a million dollars per annum, and this while they continue to favor direct taxation upon the earnings of capital and industry at home, which nothing but a state of war could justify or make endurable, as a means of supply in time of peace.

The reason assigned, as we understand, for this, is that the article in question, which is not produced to any considerable extent here, for sale in that form, enters largely as a raw material into many departments of our domestic industry, and ought therefore to be admitted free in order to cheapen it to the manufacturer and the consumer.

If this was to be the certain result, and there were no elements amongst ourselves, out of which a successful competition might be raised and maintained, with the aid of a reasonable duty on the foreign article, there would be some excuse, perhaps, for throwing away a million of revenue, when we are still so poor as to be obliged to maintain a war tax of a most unequal, oppressive and inquisitorial character, upon our own people.

The truth is, however, that the market for this article is so entirely in foreign hands that the trifling duty to which it has been subjected seems to have exercised no influence whatever on the price. At a merely nominal duty of *four* per cent., the equivalent of one-tenth of a cent on the pound, which continued until the second year of the war, the prices were just about as high on the average as they have ruled since that time, until the beginning of the current year, when they advanced from about 2½ to 5 cents, at which they now stand, in consequence of the shortness of supply arising out of a large foreign demand. It is not improbable therefore that the only effect of throwing off the duty will be to enable the foreign producer to put the difference, of which the Treasury is thus robbed, into his own pocket, by adding just so much to the *price*, precisely as in the case of the article of pig metal, where the price has actually advanced under a reduction of two dollars on the ton, to the profit only of the British manufacturer, and at the expense of the public treasury.

There is a reason, however, not only for retaining this duty, but for advancing it, that does not seem to have occurred to these unskilled financiers, unless they are disposed to regard it as of no consequence to this nation to develope its extraordinary resources, and give employment to its other half as well as to its agricultural brethren in the

TRUMBULL—DAVIS—ADAMS.

Through the chaos of doubt and uncertainty, in which the organic elements of the opposition to President GRANT have been darkly floating, faint rifts of light begin to break. Ideas of policy or personal feeling—among those who are regarded as exponents of opinion in connection with the formation of the portentous Third Party we hear so much about—show signs of crystalizing. Nothing is absolutely clear and pronounced as yet, but matters are assuming distinctness of shape and substance enough to dimly foreshadow important probabilities of the immediate future.

All indications, touching the narrowing down of claims upon the nominating voice of the Cincinnati Convention, point to the certainty of a choice lying between Senator TRUMBULL, Judge DAVIS and Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. Formal manifestoes there are none. They would be premature and defeat their own purpose. But some of the leading organs of the motley crew, that is inspired by hostility to the Administration to make common cause in the impending campaign, throw out suggestive efforts in the way of canvassing.

The New York *Sun*, for instance, very fairly epitomizes the antecedents of the three aspirants, whom, in evident seriousness, it seems to think are the only representative men to be brought forward. It dwells on the fact that Mr. TRUMBULL was long a leading Democrat of Illinois; that his election by the people to Congress was effected through an alliance between the Whigs and anti-Nebraska Democrats; that a similar combination in the State Legislature elevated him to the United States Senate, by a majority over Mr. LINCOLN, and that, "in the first speech he delivered in that body, he avowed himself a Democrat and made a cogent defence of Democratic principles." Furthermore, it points to "his elucidation and defence of the platform of the Liberal Republicans," and goes on to say that he would be an acceptable candidate for them, and "why not for the Democrats?"

Judge DAVIS it thinks is "an able man, a prudent man, a safe man—highly conservative in his views and always a Whig down to the time of the formation of the Republican party." But it would like to know more explicitly what his views are relative to "living issues over which the coming contest is to be fought." It will "support him if he receives the nomination of the Convention, and is accepted by the Democrats;" nevertheless, it cannot yet bring itself to the belief that he would be as strong either with the Republicans or Democrats, as Mr. TRUMBULL. It will be perceived that the *Sun* could swallow Mr. DAVIS, and has almost a positive hankering after Mr. TRUMBULL; yet it only seems to estimate them at their current value as available politicians.

But, of Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, it declares he "is one of the foremost statesmen of the Union." If he *was* a Whig he was "an independent Whig;" ran for the Vice Presidency "on the ticket with MARTIN VAN BUREN," and in numberless ways has done credit to himself and his great name. Yet his retirement from active political conflict for nearly eleven years is a drawback, in that "nobody regards him as a political leader, and no one knows, through any authoritative declarations from his lips or his pen what his opinions are concerning the great questions that agitate the country." Still, "assuming that Mr. ADAMS is in substantial accord with the Missouri platform of principles," the *Sun* doubts not "that, on account of his long abstinence from any participation in our political struggles, his nomination would be quite acceptable to the Democrats, while there is no good reason for supposing that it would not be satisfactory to the 'Reform Republicans.'" So much for the *Sun*.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* goes further. It asserts that "CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, supported by the opponents of GRANT, would be elected President;" that ADAMS has great strength before the people, while Judge DAVIS has not got this, and it is an article that cannot be manufactured to order."

The New York *World* is as comprehensive as the *Sun*, and as specially complimentary to Mr. ADAMS as the *Commercial*. It says that "there is no eminent citizen in the United States who would make a more able, upright, independent, safe, and patriotic President than CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS;" that "the drift of Democratic sentiment favors the nomination of some Liberal Republican of high character," and that, "if Mr. ADAMS should receive the joint nomination of the Cincinnati Convention and the Democratic National Convention, there is no statesman of either party whom we (the *World*) could support with more zeal or greater satisfaction." Notwithstanding all which the *World* avers that "whether the candidate finally settled upon, after a fair comparison of views, be Mr. ADAMS, Governor BROWN, Senator TRUMBULL, or Judge DAVIS," it will "give him an equally hearty support."

Nothing could be more accommodating than the spirit of the *Sun* and *World*—on paper; but, through the flimsy veil of humbug they try to hide it with, the figure of Free Trade is as plainly to be seen as if its presence were openly avowed. The *World* has specifically said that the party it represents will, "under no circumstances, shirk or ignore *live* questions." Now who does not know that the most lively question in its political menagerie is the Tariff question, and that its convictions—if it has convictions—on the subject are hopelessly fanatical. Why does the *Sun* so harp upon Mr. TRUMBULL'S former Democratic and so complacently assume that Mr. ADAMS will be "in accord with the Missouri platform?" Who will believe in the *Commercial's* acceptance of Mr. ADAMS, unless he plants himself squarely on that platform? And pray what does Mr. GREELEY think about it in those moments of quiet reflection when his perceptions are unclouded by suggestions of editorial fury against President GRANT? The cloak is too thin and abbreviated, most excellent conspirators, to cover you all. You are trying to bind yourselves to one another with a rope of sand.

CALIFORNIA FABULOSA.

California has been from the first a land of wonders, and with each successive stage of its development, new aspects of its many sided character are brought to light. Its precious metals, its gigantic trees, its flowers, and the amazing fertility of portions of the land, all these are facts now so familiar as to be commonplace. But it would seem that the real resources of the State and the indications of its future riches and greatness are only beginning to be understood. The editor of the *Denskrat*, a German paper published in San Francisco, having lately traveled in the interior of the country, was filled with amazement by what he saw, and in the report of his observations he appears almost overcome by the prospect of wealth and splendor opened up in regions long deemed barren. In the San Joaquin valley he saw mammoth ploughs drawn by four horses engaged in tearing up for seed fields of many hundred miles in length, by from twenty or forty in breadth. In these great expanses of land which would be rendered capable of cultivation, and will in a few weeks be covered with green waving wheat, a single valley producing grain worth ten millions of dollars. What is said of the valley of San Joaquin, is equally true of the broad valleys of the Yuba and the Sacramento, and indeed of all the upper coast counties as far as Humboldt. The effect of the wet season has been to convert them into a perfect paradise of fertility, and to awaken in the inhabitants an enthusiasm for agriculture, or rather for money to be made by agriculture, which seems almost as intense as the enthusiasm which in former years hurried so many thousands of people into the business of gold mining. The *Denskrat* glitor relates that a friend of his visiting a little settlement near Oroville, found the inhabitants all away on farming business. No, the pastor of the flock was at home, but he was on the point of setting off to look after a farm which he had taken. All the southern counties of the State also, which in ordinary years have only a small area of cultivable land, are this season cultivated high up into the mountains. The steppes about Los Angeles, which usually lie waste, are being cultivated. Fresno, Kern, San Luis, Obispo, and Santa Barbara, are suddenly changed into producing counties, in which hundreds of square miles yield as abundant crops as are obtained in the most fertile districts of the State. As wheat is confidently expected to produce high prices this year, every one is doing his best to take advantage of the moment. "The land," says the editor, "is becoming a great wheat field." In connection with this remarkable development of the agricultural resources of the State, its other economical interests are not forgotten. All know the commercial importance of California wines. Fewer know that the State is in a fair way not only to supply the demand of its people for sugar, but to export the article, and that it already exports wool to the value of six millions of dollars, besides maintaining domestic manufactures. Its silk production is also fast acquiring great importance. A more surprising fact is the statement that California mining interests are gaining an extent and prominence "which leave the time of the first discovery of gold far behind." The overflow of the streams, it seems, "has filled our placers with new wealth, and made very rich discoveries in all corners of the land." "Our production of gold will this year be doubled." Interesting details are given concerning the development of the silver mining interest in the State, and in connection with the railroads complete or in construction, certainly seem to promise that California is to be more wonderful, if that be possible, than its past has been. In old times fabulous would have been the adjective most frequently coupled with the name.

FUDICIAL COURAGE.

When referring, a few days ago, to the subject of criminals in New York, we had no thought of examining the FOSTER case from a legal point of view, or of making any specific criticism of the action of the judge in granting a stay of proceedings. Our mention of the FOSTER case was intended to be merely incidental in connection with those notorious eccentricities of legal practice in New York, which have for some years been a subject of wonder and alarm in more conservative portions of the country. The deplorable effect of these irregularities has undoubtedly been to divest punishment of its power to deter by casting uncertainty over its infliction. It cannot be too often repeated that the inevitableness rather than the severity of punishment is efficacious in preventing the perpetration of crime, and that whatever causes lead to encourage the hope of impunity in law breakers, work mischief to society. Hence the practice of declaring offenders on frivolous or absurd grounds irresponsible for their crimes, and the practice of rescuing criminals from the hands of the law by tricks of legal legerdemain, or by an appeal to mere technicalities, are proceedings which may easily become the sources of far reaching evil. The escape of a single culprit, or even of several of the class, may be a trifle in itself, but the influence of the example may infect thousands with a contempt for the laws and with hopes of safety in their violation. In this country with our elective judiciary and omnipotent public opinions, one of the lessons which it is not important for the people to learn is the duty of vigilance respecting this subject imposed upon them by their relation to society. Though judges learned in the law, and trained for its administration, are set apart for the particular duty of seeing justice meted out to transgressors, it may not always be possible, and certainly it is not always easy for them to resist the clamors of the people or the strong currents of public opinion, favorable or hostile to the accused, in any case. At present these clamors of the people and the press are too often irresponsible, simply because neither people nor press exercise sufficient reflection to comprehend the obligation which rests upon them to reason rather than to rage. That American judges, aided by the bar, upon the whole maintain their independence and integrity as magistrates and the dignity of the laws so well as they do, is creditable to their character and a striking illustration of the influence of professional traditions. An elective judiciary is, however, still in the early stages of experiment, the result of which remains to be seen. And if the evils which have arisen in certain exceptionally situated cities are not to become universal, the people must learn to support the Courts in the performance of their peculiar duties as well as to make judges only of such men as have courage and character enough to disregard the clamors of the people when the

BETWEEN TWO STOOLS.

No one will deny that—once committed against GRANT, in the event of his renomination—the New York *Tribune* might be made a great power among the factious separatists from the party with which Mr. GREELEY has been so long identified. To neutralize the opposition of the New York *Sun* the Cincinnati *Commercial* and the Chicago *Tribune* is a comparatively easy task for those whose adherence to the Administration is in the main unshaken.

But Mr. GREELEY, through the paper which he more or less controls, exercises a widespread personal influence of a very peculiar kind. He has somehow acquired the confidence of a large class of people, who implicitly believe that he is heroically honest and wholly unselfish. In whatever *direct* course he may please to lead they will blindly follow. Nothing could disturb their faith in him, but a doubt about the directness of his course. That doubt, however, once engendered, most of them would be apt to begin thinking for themselves. The first result of this awakening to independent thought would be to draw them closer within the ranks of the regular organization of the Republican party, until their hesitancy about venturing a new departure should take some form of conviction and resolve.

It would be impossible to create a doubt concerning Mr. GREELEY'S singleness of purpose by any amount of accusation leveled at him by his enemies, or by the utmost warmth of remonstrance coming from his friends. Only Mr. GREELEY'S self can, in the minds of his devoted disciples, impeach Mr. GREELEY'S perfect rectitude or cast a cloud on his infallibility.

That Mr. GREELEY should deliberately do this would, without proof of the fact, appear incredible. That this old campaigner should almost simultaneously explode two parachutes, one of which he could scarcely escape being hoisted, is among those examples of fatuity in politics by no means without precedent, yet little to be looked for in the case of so profound a philosopher and experienced a tactician.

Mr. GREELEY must know, beyond peradventure, in what interest the Cincinnati Convention is called and to what ends it will be controlled. He does not need to be told that Senator TRUMBULL and ex-Senator SCHURZ are the men who assumed or on whom will be thrown responsibility and leadership in the endeavor to construct this wonderful Third Party. No one understands better than he the principles or policy of such organs of the press as are sustaining the movement, and will be in the councils of those manipulating the Convention. He is fully aware of the fact that these men and journals bounded off on the idea of Revenue Reform, and that, to win the race they propose to run, they must inevitably come back to that idea, no matter how far they may seem to diverge from it while the contest is in doubt. The starting-post and the winning-stake are seldom far apart.

And what is this Revenue Reform? Mr. GREELEY has denounced it over and over again as a miserable subterfuge, under which the most pestilent of Free Trade empiricisms seek in vain for partial concealment. In the face of such facts Mr. GREELEY consorts by correspondence with these Reformers, and gives their convention project such preliminary aid and countenance as can hardly be recalled through future repentance and retraction, when he finds how fatally he has committed himself.

How far he really thinks of going to gratify his animosity to President GRANT he alone can tell. How far he now thinks it prudent to venture the letter following will show:

"NEW YORK, February 29, 1872.

"DEAR SIR: I am not for GRANT if there is any help for it, as I trust there may be.

"*Send all you can to Cincinnati Convention, and come yourself. New York will be largely represented there.*

"Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

"J. N. Boyd, Esq., Chillicothe, Mo."

There is reason to believe that, after dispatching this momentous note, reflection brought to Mr. GREELEY a little sobering. In the space of one week exactly he had awakened to the consciousness that he might possibly be drifting near a dangerous lee shore; so, having some acquaintance with the editor of the *Standard*, published in Alexandria, Va., he let go to windward in that direction this counterbalancing sheet anchor

"I am writing in the interest of a conservative party, and will continue to do so until the end, not caring who the candidates may be; but if the Cincinnati Convention put an anti-tariff plank in their platform, we may count you apparently for our use, so soon as our legislators shall have learned wisdom enough to stretch forth their hands and seize it, instead of turning their short-sighted and unfilial regards across the Atlantic and insisting on the mistaken and delusive plea of cheapness, that our only business and our only mission as a people is to feed the starving operatives of the old world, and to cling desperately to our condition of colonial dependence which our fathers drew their swords to make an end of.

We have gone into this question mainly as one of those that are so well calculated to illustrate the blindness of our legislators, and not because we regard it by any means a specialty. The time has come when the policy of this nation is to be *fought out and settled*, in view of the great debt, and the country will divide upon the question *whether we shall pay or not*, which is only another name for the question whether we shall restore credit on the taxation of the products of foreign labor, and the consequent encouragement of our own, or resort to a system of *direct taxation*, like that of the Income Tax, which means eventual repudiation and nothing else. For this crisis, however, we shall want not mousing, peddling politicians, but big, long sighted, broad minded men, statesmen of the old type—all American in their structure—who are able to come up to the occasion, and take in with a comprehensive eye the great capabilities, the inexhaustible resources and the grand destiny of this nation, if governed as it ought to be.

TRUMBULL—DAVIS—ADAMS.

Through the chaos of doubt and uncertainty, in which the organic elements of the opposition to President GRANT have been darkly floating, faint rifts of light begin to break. Ideas of policy or personal feeling—among those who are regarded as exponents of opinion in connection with the formation of the portentous Third Party we hear so much about—show signs of crystalizing. Nothing is absolutely clear and pronounced as yet, but matters are assuming distinctness of shape and substance enough to dimly foreshadow important probabilities of the immediate future.

All indications, touching the narrowing down of claims upon the nominating voice of the Cincinnati Convention, point to the certainty of a choice lying between Senator TRUMBULL, Judge DAVIS and Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. Formal manifestoes there are none. They would be premature and defeat their own purpose. But some of the leading organs of the motley crew, that is inspired by hostility to the Administration to make common cause in the impending campaign, throw out suggestive efforts in the way of canvassing.

The New York *Sun*, for instance, very fairly epitomizes the antecedents of the three aspirants, whom, in evident seriousness, it seems to think are the only representative men to be brought forward. It dwells on the fact that Mr. TRUMBULL was long a leading Democrat of Illinois; that his election by the people to Congress was effected through an alliance between the Whigs and anti-Nebraska Democrats; that a similar combination in the State Legislature elevated him to the United States Senate, by a majority over Mr. LINCOLN, and that, "in the first speech he delivered in that body, he avowed himself a Democrat and made a cogent defence of Democratic principles." Furthermore, it points to "his elucidation and defence of the platform of the Liberal Republicans," and goes on to say that he would be an acceptable candidate for them, and "why not for the Democrats?"

Judge DAVIS it thinks is "an able man, a prudent man, a safe man—highly conservative in his views and always a Whig down to the time of the formation of the Republican party." But it would like to know more explicitly what his views are relative to "living issues over which the coming contest is to be fought." It will "support him if he receives the nomination of the Convention, and is accepted by the Democrats;" nevertheless, it cannot yet bring itself to the belief that he would be as strong either with the Republicans or Democrats, as Mr. TRUMBULL. It will be perceived that the *Sun* could swallow Mr. DAVIS, and has almost a positive hankering after Mr. TRUMBULL; yet it only seems to estimate them at their current value as available politicians.

But, of Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, it declares he "is one of the foremost statesmen of the Union." If he *was* a Whig he was "an independent Whig;" ran for the Vice Presidency "on the ticket with MARTIN VAN BUREN," and in numberless ways has done credit to himself and his great name. Yet his

JUDICIAL COURAGE.

When referring, a few days ago, to the subject of criminals in New York, we had no thought of examining the FOSTER case from a legal point of view, or of making any specific criticism of the action of the judge in granting a stay of proceedings. Our mention of the FOSTER case was intended to be merely incidental in connection with those notorious eccentricities of legal practice in New York, which have for some years been a subject of wonder and alarm in more conservative portions of the country. The deplorable effect of these irregularities has undoubtedly been to divest punishment of its power to deter by casting uncertainty over its infliction. It cannot be too often repeated that the inevitableness rather than the severity of punishment is efficacious in preventing the perpetration of crime, and that whatever causes lead to encourage the hope of impunity in law breakers, work mischief to society. Hence the practice of declaring offenders on frivolous or absurd grounds irresponsible for their crimes, and the practice of rescuing criminals from the hands of the law by tricks of legal legerdemain, or by an appeal to mere technicalities, are proceedings which may easily become the sources of far reaching evil. The escape of a single culprit, or even of several of the class, may be a trifle in itself, but the influence of the example may infect thousands with a contempt for the laws and with hopes of safety in their violation. In this country with our elective judiciary and omnipotent public opinions, one of the lessons which it is not important for the people to learn is the duty of vigilance respecting this subject imposed upon them by their relation to society. Though judges learned in the law, and trained for its administration, are set apart for the particular duty of seeing justice meted out to transgressors, it may not always be possible, and certainly it is not always easy for them to resist the clamors of the people or the strong currents of public opinion, favorable or hostile to the accused, in any case. At present these clamors of the people and the press are too often irresponsible, simply because neither people nor press exercise sufficient reflection to comprehend the obligation which rests upon them to reason rather than to rage. That American judges, aided by the bar, upon the whole maintain their independence and integrity as magistrates and the dignity of the laws so well as they do, is creditable to their character and a striking illustration of the influence of professional traditions. An elective judiciary is, however, still in the early stages of experiment, the result of which remains to be seen. And if the evils which have arisen in certain exceptionally situated cities are not to become universal, the people must learn to support the Courts in the performance of their peculiar duties as well as to make judges only of such men as have courage and character enough to disregard the clamors of the people when the

CRIMINALS IN NEW YORK.

To many Americans it is a comforting thought that New York is not a representative American city. Though proud enough of its actual greatness and rapid progress, and ready enough to apologize for its follies and defects when they are pointed out or assailed by foreigners, we feel that our national condition would be truly perilous, if metropolitan example were generally regarded with the deference which leads to imitation. Where New York precedents are concerned people every where recognize the necessity of careful discrimination. While cordially applauding and preparing to imitate its method of dealing with thieves and speculators, its treatment of some other criminals presents a most offensive contrast. The murder of AVERY D. PUTNAM by WILLIAM FOSTER, some months ago, sent a thrill of horror throughout the country. The car-hook murder is still remembered in most of its atrocious details by every reader. Hardly a circumstance seemed wanting at the time to heighten the enormity of the crime, and the trial failed to elicit any fact in the character of the criminal, or in the surroundings of the case, which should mitigate its penalty. In spite of the long and wholly unjustifiable interval between the offense and the trial, FOSTER was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, a sentence which was at once ratified by the public judgment. People hostile to capital punishment felt that if it is ever to be inflicted, the law being what it is, FOSTER was a legitimate subject for its application. But now we learn that FOSTER is to have a new hearing, "Judge BARRETT having granted a stay of proceedings on the ground that the nature of his offense was not duly considered when the penalty was fixed." As no sufficient or worthy reason for such oversight can be imagined, it may be referred to fear of popular clamor about as creditably as to any other influence, and thus understood the fact agrees well enough with the common notion of the administration of justice in New York.

BETWEEN TWO STOOLS.

No one will deny that—once committed against GRANT, in the event of his renomination—the New York *Tribune* might be made a great power among the factious separatists from the party with which Mr. GREELEY has been so long identified. To neutralize the opposition of the New York *Sun* the Cincinnati *Commercial* and the Chicago *Tribune* is a comparatively easy task for those whose adherence to the Administration is in the main unshaken.

But Mr. GREELEY, through the paper which he more or less controls, exercises a widespread personal influence of a very peculiar kind. He has somehow acquired the confidence of a large class of people, who implicitly believe that he is heroically honest and wholly unselfish. In whatever *direct* course he may please to lead they will blindly follow. Nothing could disturb their faith in him, but a doubt about the directness of his course. That doubt, however, once engendered, most of them would be apt to begin thinking for themselves. The first result of this awakening to independent thought would be to draw them closer within the ranks of the regular organization of the Republican party, until their hesitancy about venturing a new departure should take some form of conviction and resolve.

It would be impossible to create a doubt concerning Mr. GREELEY'S singleness of purpose by any amount of accusation leveled at him by his enemies, or by the utmost warmth of remonstrance coming from his friends. Only Mr. GREELEY'S self can, in the minds of his devoted disciples, impeach Mr. GREELEY'S perfect rectitude or cast a cloud on his infallibility.

That Mr. GREELEY should deliberately do this would, without proof of the fact, appear incredible. That this old campaigner should almost simultaneously explode two parachutes, one of which he could scarcely escape being hoisted, is among those examples of fatuity in politics by no means without precedent, yet little to be looked for in the case of so profound a philosopher and experienced a tactician.

Mr. GREELEY must know, beyond peradventure, in what interest the Cincinnati Convention is called and to what ends it will be controlled. He does not need to be told that Senator TRUMBULL and ex-Senator SCHURZ are the men who assumed or on whom will be thrown responsibility and leadership in the endeavor to construct this wonderful Third Party. No one understands better than he the principles or policy of such organs of the press as are sustaining the movement, and will be in the councils of those manipulating the Convention. He is fully aware of the fact that these men and journals bounded off on the idea of Revenue Reform, and that, to win the race they propose to run, they must inevitably come back to that idea, no matter how far they may seem to diverge from it while the contest is in doubt. The starting-post and the winning-stake are seldom far apart.

And what is this Revenue Reform? Mr. GREELEY has denounced it over and over again as a miserable subterfuge, under which the most pestilent of Free Trade empiricisms seek in vain for partial concealment. In the face of such facts Mr. GREELEY consorts by correspondence with these Reformers, and gives their convention project such preliminary aid and countenance as can hardly be recalled through future repentance and retraction, when he finds how fatally he has committed himself.

How far he really thinks of going to gratify his animosity to President GRANT he alone can tell. How far he now thinks it prudent to venture the letter following will show:

"NEW YORK, February 29, 1872.

"DEAR SIR: I am not for GRANT if there is any help for it, as I trust there may be.

"*Send all you can to Cincinnati Convention, and come yourself. New York will be largely represented there.*

"Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

"J. N. Boyd, Esq., Chillicothe, Mo."

There is reason to believe that, after dispatching this momentous note, reflection brought to Mr. GREELEY a little sobering. In the space of one week exactly he had awakened to the consciousness that he might possibly be drifting near a dangerous lee shore; so, having some acquaintance with the editor of the *Standard*, published in Alexandria, Va., he let go to windward in that direction this counterbalancing sheet anchor

"I am writing in the interest of a conservative party, and will continue to do so until the end, not caring who the candidates may be; but if the Cincinnati Convention put an anti-tariff plank in their platform, we may count you apparently for our use, so soon as our legislators shall have learned wisdom enough to stretch forth their hands and seize it, instead of turning their short-sighted and unfilial regards across the Atlantic and insisting on the mistaken and delusive plea of cheapness, that our only business and our only mission as a people is to feed the starving operatives of the old world, and to cling desperately to our condition of colonial dependence which our fathers drew their swords to make an end of.

We have gone into this question mainly as one of those that are so well calculated to illustrate the blindness of our legislators, and not because we regard it by any means a specialty. The time has come when the policy of this nation is to be *fought out and settled*, in view of the great debt, and the country will divide upon the question *whether we shall pay or not*, which is only another name for the question whether we shall restore credit on the taxation of the products of foreign labor, and the consequent encouragement of our own, or resort to a system of *direct taxation*, like that of the Income Tax, which means eventual repudiation and nothing else. For this crisis, however, we shall want not mousing, peddling politicians, but big, long sighted, broad minded men, statesmen of the old type—all American in their structure—who are able to come up to the occasion, and take in with a comprehensive eye the great capabilities, the inexhaustible resources and the grand destiny of this nation, if governed as it ought to be.

TRUMBULL—DAVIS—ADAMS.

Through the chaos of doubt and uncertainty, in which the organic elements of the opposition to President GRANT have been darkly floating, faint rifts of light begin to break. Ideas of policy or personal feeling—among those who are regarded as exponents of opinion in connection with the formation of the portentous Third Party we hear so much about—show signs of crystalizing. Nothing is absolutely clear and pronounced as yet, but matters are assuming distinctness of shape and substance enough to dimly foreshadow important probabilities of the immediate future.

All indications, touching the narrowing down of claims upon the nominating voice of the Cincinnati Convention, point to the certainty of a choice lying between Senator TRUMBULL, Judge DAVIS and Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. Formal manifestoes there are none. They would be premature and defeat their own purpose. But some of the leading organs of the motley crew, that is inspired by hostility to the Administration to make common cause in the impending campaign, throw out suggestive efforts in the way of canvassing.

The New York *Sun*, for instance, very fairly epitomizes the antecedents of the three aspirants, whom, in evident seriousness, it seems to think are the only representative men to be brought forward. It dwells on the fact that Mr. TRUMBULL was long a leading Democrat of Illinois; that his election by the people to Congress was effected through an alliance between the Whigs and anti-Nebraska Democrats; that a similar combination in the State Legislature elevated him to the United States Senate, by a majority over Mr. LINCOLN, and that, "in the first speech he delivered in that body, he